

Vol. XXIV.

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

MARWAR STATE

FOR THE YEAR

1907-08.

(Ending on 30th September 1908.)



Jodhpur:

Printed at the "Marwar State" Press.

1908.

To

His Highness Raj Rajeshwar Maharaja dhiraj Maharaja Sir Sardar Singh Bahadur, K. C. S. I.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESS,

I beg respectfully to submit, herewith, the Annual Administration Report for the year ending 30th September 1908.

As directed I beg to give below a comparative statement showing the position of the State in 1902 and the stituation as disclosed at the end of the year under report.

		1902.	1907-08.
Imperial Service			
Troops	... Strength	774	798
Hawala	{ No. of Khalsa villages	678	687
	{ Livestock of „	6,24,797	9,54,040
	{ Land Revenue of „	Rs. 8,44,507	Rs. 10,25,082
	{ Irrigation fee „	49,725	1,94,462
Medical	{ Indoor patients	1,441	1,873
	{ Outdoor patients	1,01,246	1,65,934
	{ Major operations	503	659
	{ Minor operations	5,792	6,146
	{ No. of vaccinations	52,904	56,949
Customs	... Income	Rs. 9,72,884	Rs. 13,58,183
Forests	... Reserved area	335.48 Sq. miles.	345.48 Sq. miles.
Police	{ Strength	1,469	1,939
	{ Expenditure	Rs. 1,99,753	2,69,548
Criminal Tribes.	{ Land allotted	Bighas 1,74,752	Bighas 1,78,765
	{ Livestock	7,246	14,656
Jail	... Daily average strength	1,163	644
Judicial	{ Civil cases		
	{ Filed	7,752	8,635
	{ Disposed of	7,542	9,025
P. W. D.	... Expenditure	Rs. 3,38,807	Rs. 5,31,931
Railway	... Capital outlay	Rs. 1,18,74,424	Rs. 1,39,63,983
Education	{ Number of students	1,686	2,997
	{ Expenditure	Rs. 37,503	Rs. 61,787
Social	{ Number of communities who have accepted the Walter-krit-Sabhaprin- ciples and abolished infant marriage.		15

Finanee	...	{ Liabilities (as then known & subsequently dis- covered)	Rs. 93,55,087	Rs. 28,65,560
		{ Balance in Treasury	„ 94,061	„ 19,20,721
		{ Investments	„ ...	„ 40,69,238
		{ Ordinary receipts	„ 51,37,985	„ 66,95,372

It is gratifying to note for your Highness's information that on the day of submitting the report the State is practically clear of debt, as the Mysore loan of Rs. 25½ lacs has been paid off reducing the amount of liabilities to Rs. 3,15,560. All these results are mainly due to the plan of operations matured and carefully laid out under the able guidance of Major Erskine and carried on with vigour under Colonel Jennings. It was kept working smoothly under Colonel Stratton, receiving finishing and masterly touches at the hand of Mr. Cobb and gaining fresh strength by your Highness's unstinted support and valuable and timely suggestions.

For steady improvement under medical relief credit is due to Colonels Crofts, Harington, Shore and Macwatt.

The State could not attain its present position if the departmental heads had not put their shoulders to the wheel. In this connection I would specially mention Mr. Home, C. I. E., who during his incumbency both as Manager of the Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway and as officer in charge of the State Public Works Department did a good deal to improve the resources of the State by extending the railway system and laying out important irrigation works. Mr. Todd has proved a worthy successor of Mr. Home and shows the same zeal and interest in the Railway work. The Public Works Department is now in charge of Mr. O'Brien who since his appointment has worked hard and conscientiously. Mr. Davies as Auditor in charge of the Raj Accounts Department has been of very great help and been unremitting in his efforts to keep every thing in form and up to date. Rao Sahib Munshi Harnam Das has succeeded in improving the tone of the Judicial service and securing despatch and expedition. I shall be wanting in my duty if I were to omit to mention that the ministerial staff on whom falls the brunt of the official work have one and all heartily and loyally responded to my call, and to them my sincere thanks are due.

With tenders of respects,

I am your Highness's humble servant,

DATED, JODHPUR,
30th October 1908. }

SUKHDEO.

SENIOR MEMBER,
Mahkma Khas.

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Administration Report of the Marwar State, 1907-1908.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

1. The State covers an area of 35,016 square miles and has a population, according to the Census of 1901, of 19,35,565 persons. The gross revenue for the year under report was Rs. 76,25,483. The State pays annually Rs. 1,08,000 as Tribute, and Rs. 1,15,000 towards the maintenance of the 43rd Erinpura Regiment to the Government and spent Rs. 4,58,491 during the year in maintaining Imperial Service Cavalry. The present Chief of Marwar is His Highness Raj Rajeshwar Maharaja Dhiraj Maharaja Sir Sardar Singh Bahadur, K. C. S. I., the head of the Rathor clan.

The Rathors are a solar race of great antiquity. They were originally known as Rashtrakuta (pinnacle of the country). Rashtrakuta—SANSKRIT FORM—has been changed into PRAKRIT Rathur which was, subsequently, by general use crystallised into Rathor. Their earliest mention is found in the edict of Asoka in the Deccan. It appears that they then held some authority in that part of the country. Then comes a historic gap till we reach the fifth century when they flourished in the Deccan. For a century thereafter there is no reliable account of their kingdom forthcoming, but from the 7th century we have an unbroken succession of 19 rulers of the Deccan, beginning from Dantivarman S. 651 (or 594 A. D.) to Karakraj S. 1030. (or 973 A. D.). When the Deccan kingdom broke up they carved out a new kingdom in Central India making Kanauj as their capital. The last ruler of this kingdom was Jaichand, whose descendants migrated into the inhospitable regions of Western Rajputana and became rulers of Marwar. In Rajputana, the most numerous of the Rajput clans is the Rathor. They number 1,22,160. Next to them in number come the Kachwahs (Jaipur) numbering 1,00,186 and then the Sisodias (Udaipur) numbering 51,366. The present Maharaja is the 31st Rathor ruler and is in his 29th year of age and is married to the daughter of His Highness the Maharana of Udaipur (who is the head Rani) as also to the sister of His Highness the Maharao of Bundi. From the latter he has 3 sons Maharaj Kunwar Sumer Singh, the heir apparent, aged 10, Maharaj Kunwar Umed Singh aged 5 and Maharaj Kunwar Ajit Singh who was born on 1st May 1907. His Highness has also two daughters. The following States are connected by marriage with Jodhpur:—

Udaipur, Jaipur, Bundi, Rewah, Narsingarh, Sirohi, Jaisalmer, and Jamnagar.

The younger offshoots of this family are Bikaner, Kishengarh, Idar, Rutlam, Sailana, Sitamau, and Jhabua

His Highness the Maharaja spent 4 weeks of the summer at Mount Abu and thence paid a visit to Jaswantpura and made a close inspection of the Hakumat work. He also made a tour *via* Pali to Dholerao.

His Highness continued to take a deep and abiding interest in all State affairs and took an active part in the Cabinet meetings held to discuss financial and other important executive matters under the personal supervision of the Resident. He disposed of 17 important Civil, 79 Revenue and 40 Criminal cases in addition to 2577 references from different departments and 134 from the Sardar Risala, of which he is the Colonel-in-Chief.

2. **Notable events.**—His Highness' marriage with the daughter of His Highness the Maharana of Udaipur was celebrated with great *eclat* and pomp at Udaipur on the 17th April 1908.

His Highness entered for the Polo Tournaments at Poona and Calcutta in August and December 1907 respectively and paid visits to Bombay in February and September 1908. On the return journey from Calcutta the Maharaja stayed for 4 days at Jaipur.

His Imperial Majesty was pleased to confer the decoration of K. C. S. I. on His Highness the Maharaja.

The Imperial Government was pleased to confer the title of 'Sardar Sahib' on Shamsher Singh in recognition of his services in connection with Police which terminated in March 1908 when he reverted to the Government service.

The Darbar have to record with regret the death of Sardar Bahadur Jas Singh, Commanding officer, 1st Regiment, Sardar Risala, on 26th March 1908.

Among the distinguished persons who visited Jodhpur during the year were:—

- (1) The Hon'ble Mr: E. G. Colvin, c. s. i., Agent to the Governor General for Rajputana, in November 1907.
- (2) Mr. S. H. Butler, c. i. e., i. c. s., Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, in April 1908.
- (3) Col: H. N. V., Harington, i. m. s., Residency Surgeon and Chief Medical Officer, in November 1907.
- (4) His Highness the Maharawal of Jaisalmer, in March 1908.
- (5) His Highness Maharaja Dhiraj General Sir Pratap Singh, g. c. s. i., K. C. B., L. L. D., A. D. C., Maharaja of Idar, from 9th July to 8th September 1908.
- (6) His Highness the Maharaja of Kishengarh, in August 1907.

3. **Tours.**—In November 1907 His Highness attended the annual prize distribution at the Mayo College, Ajmer.

Lt: Colonel W. C. R. Stratton, i. a., visited Barmer and Sheo on his way to and from Jaisalmer in December 1907.

The Senior Member made a summer tour and inspected all the affected Parganas viz. Pali, Bali, Dcsuri, Sambhar, Marot, Didwana, Nagor and Jalor as also Siwana, Rachbhadra and Mallani; while the Junior Member visited Bilara, Sojat, Jaitaran, Pali and Sambhar Perganas.

4. **Changes in the personnel of the Administration.**—Lt: Col: W. C. R. Stratton, I. A., Resident, W. R., States went on furlough on 2nd April 1908 and was succeeded by Mr: H. V. Cobb, M. A., L. L. B., I. C. S. On the latter's transfer to Kashmer, the charge of the Residency was assumed by Mr: V. Gabriel, I. C. S., C. V. O., on 19th September 1908.

Mr: W. A. Garstin was Assistant Resident till 11th January 1908 when he was relieved by Mr: W. B. Benton, I. A., .

Thakur Pratap Singh of Sankhwai was appointed Commanding Officer of the 1st Regiment *vice* Sardar Bahadur Jas Singh.

Babu Raghbans Narain succeeded Sardar Sahib Shamsher Singh as Inspector General of Police.

CHAPTER II.

5. **Administration of the land.**—Before the introduction of the Bigori system (cash rent per Bigha) the Batai system (division of produce in kind) was in vogue. The State demand or the share of the produce ranged from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{8}$ th on the dry and from $\frac{1}{3}$ rd to $\frac{1}{8}$ th on the wet crops according to the economic condition of the village. In some villages of Didwana and Nagor, however, revenue was being collected from a long time in cash. It ranged from Rs. 15 to Rs. 30 per 40 acres of cropped area, while the fallow was assessed at lighter rates from Rs. 4 to Rs. 6 per 40 acres (= 100 Bighas.)

The principal tenures on which land is held are :—

Jagir, Juna Jagir, Bhomichara, Bhom, Sasan or Doli, Jivka, Dumba, Mukata, Pasayta, and Bapi or Manglik.

In *Jagir* tenure the holder has to pay 8 % cash tribute called *Rekh* and provide in militia service one horse for Rs. 1,000 and one foot for Rs. 500 rental. He has no right to alienate land or to increase taxation. The grant is renewable on each succession on payment of a certain fixed amount called *Hukamnamah* or succession fee. He also pays the village cesses to the Raj.

Juna Jagir is the land allowed by the Darbar to be retained by the descendants of the Jagirdar when his village is confiscated. The holder pays nothing to the Raj; but is responsible for the general protection of the village.

In *Bhomichara* village the holder pays only a lump sum as quit rent (called *Faujbal*) irrespective of the rental and the property is equally partitioned amongst the surviving members. He has to pay village cesses as well.

Bhom is the land granted in consideration of meritorious services on which a pepper corn rent (called *Bhombab*) only is charged. It is equally divided amongst the members of the family and the holder is responsible for the protection of the village.

Sasan or *Doli* are charitable grants, which are exempt from the payment of tribute. If it be a village or part of a village it is called *Sasan*, if field or fields it is called *Doli*. It is equally divisible amongst the sons. The eldest has no right to a larger share.

The Darbar can grant *Bhom* or *Doli* lands even while the village is in a Jagirdar's possession.

The land held under all these tenures reverts to the Darbar on the extinction of the direct male line, representative Thikanas excepted.

Jivka is a grant for the maintenance of the younger members of the family and reverts to the original stock on the extinction of their direct male line.

Land held on *Dumba* and *Mukata* tenures is charged a fixed cash rent. If the permanently settled area is a village it is called *Dumba* and if a field, a *Mukata*.

Pasaytu land is granted in lieu of service rendered and is resumable if the holder fails to do service.

Papi or *Manglik* means land held on occupancy rights which are inheritable.

In Marwar land disputes resulting in bloodshed were a common occurrence. To provide against this, the boundary settlement work was commenced and the services of a British Officer viz. Col. Loch were obtained in 1884. Under his able supervision the boundaries of all the villages were demarcated, village maps prepared and boundary pillars set up. For introducing an everlasting peace on this score, the Darbar is much indebted to him.

Most of the Khalsa villages are field-surveyed and their maps with field registers are prepared. The assessment work was commenced by Rao Bahadur Pandit Sukhdeo Pershad, B. A., C. I. E., in 1894 and finished in 1896-97.

The village area was duly classified according to the nature of the soil and its economic situation and is divided into two groups:—

(1) *Secure*—The area of which the yearly produce fluctuates but little, such as that irrigated by wells of sweet water. It has a fixed assessment and remissions are granted only in years of famine.

(2) *Insecure*—The area solely dependent on rains. Its produce is uncertain. It has a fluctuating assessment adjusting itself to the actual outturn of the year.

While the crop is standing field inspection is made by the Hawaldar. It is first checked by the Inspector and then by the Daroga. The opinion of the

village headmen (*choudhries*) as to the yield of the harvest is supplemented by the views of the village creditors. All this data together with the quantity and seasonableness of the rainfall afford sufficient material for ascertaining the probable produce and formulating recommendations for remission.

The Raj demand has been equitably based on the previous collection in kind and cesses, with due regard to the enhanced value of the land and its produce.

The striking and also the very popular feature of the assessment is that the demand varies according to the nature of the seasons. The value of the system in giving the agriculturist greater staying power against, and automatic relief from, distress in hard times was demonstrated during the periods of scarcity or famine that unfortunately intervened after its introduction. Its popularity is evidenced alike by the eagerness with which the extension of the system is looked forward to by the ryot in the yet unassessed villages and by the noticeable tendency on the part of the leading nobles to adopt it on their estates. In this system although the Darbar deal direct with the agriculturists and there is no middleman to have his share of the produce, yet the revenue rates compare favourably with those of other districts where there are middlemen between the ryot and the ruler.

According to the Census of 1901 there are 4,056½ towns and villages in the State. Only 687, however, constitute Khalsa villages.

Khalsa (directly administered by the Darbar) area, two having reverted to Khalsa during the year and one having been given in Jagir in exchange of a village resumed for irrigational purposes. Of the total of 687 villages 603 are regularly assessed on the Bigori system and 84 are either summarily assessed or worked on Batai system; 387 are double and the rest single-cropped. The area of the assessed Khalsa villages is 23,83,464 acres, of which about 40 per cent is waste land, (culturable and unculturable standing in the ratio of 12 to 11).

The culturable area is 14,04,180 acres as under :—

Dry (Kharif)	...	...	...	12,14,349
Sewaj (unirrigated Rabi)	...	...	...	89,019
Wet (Irrigated Rabi)	{ Sweet wells		...	34,814
	{ Saline wells		...	65,998

The area brought under crop was much in excess of that of the previous year. The wet crop was raised on 92,913 acres against 63,622 and the dry crop on 6,48,101½ acres against 5,21,537 of the last year. Turning to special crops, wheat covered 54,688 acres and the outturn was exceptionally good in many districts. The conditions were likewise favourable for gram and barley and there was an extension of the area under these crops. Among the dry crops, Bajra showed a slight shrinkage, but the other Kharif crops *viz.* Jawar, Moth, Gawar, Mung, and Til were more extensively cultivated.

The area irrigated by all principal tanks during the year under report and the previous year is compared below:—

No.	Bund.	Area irrigated in acres.		Irrigation fee.	
		1906-07.	1907-08.	1906-07.	1907-08.
				Rs.	Rs.
1	Jaswant Samand	5,821	12,161	32,989	72,398
2	Sardar Samand	3,298	12,262	13,477	64,838
3	Kharra Bund	1,245	1,676	1,856	15,154
4	Jograwas „	580	109	1,186	526
5	Edward Samand Bund	482	400	...	3,095
6	Chopra „	557	1,752	2,404	13,693
7	Sowania „	57	120	268	455
8	Bambholai „	53	48	212	105
9	Bisalpur „	720	1,281	2,963	7,545
10	Gunamand „	1,114	1,301	3,234	7,617
11	Loria „	120	287	149	1,782
12	Miniari „ ... ..	...	394	...	2,226
13	Sadri „ ... ..	...	1,341	...	5,028
	Total	14,048	33,132	58,738	1,94,162

It will be seen that while the area irrigated increased by nearly 136 per cent, the irrigation fee rose by about 231 per cent. The reason for the disproportionate rise was that with the exception of Jaswant Samand and Chopra, the irrigation fee at other bundhs is realised in kind and owing to high market prices, the Raj share of the produce fetched a correspondingly large amount in money.

Wells.—There are 7,607 wells against 7,566 last year, forty one having been added during the year under report. Out of these 5,201 are of sweet water and produce double crop and 2,406 of saline water. The wells actually worked numbered 4,295.

Agricultural Stock.—Appendix XX gives details of the agricultural stock of the Khalsa villages. To the abundance of fodder and grass is to be attributed the noticeable increase in all the various kinds of agricultural stock of the Hawala villages. The increase under sheep and goats, significant as it is, would have been much larger but for an expansion of export

Taccavi.—Formerly Takavi advances were not made. Since the introduction of assessment Takavi is given on easy terms for the repairs, and for the sinking of wells, for buying plough cattle, and for seed grains; and is recovered in good seasons. The balance outstanding on 30th September 1908 was Rs. 96,792 while a sum of Rs. 5,797 was advanced during the year. The amount recovered was Rs. 11,958. (Principal Rs. 10,079 Interest Rs. 1,879).

After granting a remission of Rs. 3,50,940 the recoverable demand for the year stood at Rs 9,94,626, of which a sum of Rs. 9,33,041 or 93·8 p. c. was recovered. The Revenue Collections. The Rabi being good beyond expectations, Rs. 64,134 on account of arrears and Rs. 11,958 on account of Taccavi were recovered, and Rs. 3,150 were realized from the issue of ground leases, grass worth Rs. 9,539 was sold and Rs. 3,260 were received under miscellaneous heads.

The total realizations aggregated Rs. 10,25,082 against Rs. 9,96,908 of the year before, giving a satisfactory increase of Rs. 28,174 over last year.

The following statement compares the Land Revenue statistics of Khalsa Villages of 1907-08 with those of 1902-03.

Year.	No. of villages.	Area cropped in acres.	Revenue.	Takavi advanced.	Takavi recovered.	Agricultural stock total.
1902-03 ...	678	6,21,991	8,44,507	4,288	2,741	6,24,797
1907-08 ...	687	7,41,014	10,25,082	5,797	11,958	9,54,040

The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 91,873. Excluding Rs. 18,591 paid to Jagirdars for their share in jointly-owned villages, Rs. 5,797 advanced as taccavi and Rs. 1,324 spent on grass and miscellaneous advances, the cost of collections came to Rs. 66,161 against Rs. 71,087 of the previous year. It is made up of:--

Establishment charges...	...	...	...	59,608
Contingencies	...	...	...	3,136
Travelling expenses	...	...	...	1,531
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	1,886
Total	...	...	...	66,161

A new village-survey on the Ajmer-Marwar border having been undertaken by the Ajmer authorities, an official of the Land Revenue department was deputed to represent the Darbar interests in the Nand (Ajmer) *versus* Thanvla (Marwar) boundary dispute.

The table given below shows the working of the Revenue settlement for the year under report.

No.	Description of work.	No. of villages remaining to be dealt with on 30 September, 1907.	No. of villages reverted to Khalsa.	Total.	Villages dealt with during 1907-08.	Balance on 30 September 1908
1	Field survey ...	10	2	12	7	5
2	Attestation of Records ...	21	2	23	8	15
3	Fairing of settlement records ...	29	2	31	6	25
4	Distribution of occupancy leases ...	9	2	11	9	2

It will thus appear that under all the various heads more villages have been dealt with than were received by reversion and that the arrears have been greatly reduced.

New leases numbering 887 conferring occupancy rights were also issued.
Occupancy and Residential leases.

To avoid all vexatious disputes arising from the difficulty of calculating the value of buildings assessable for the registration fee leviable on leases relating thereto, it was ruled by the Darbar that leases of buildings erected before 1902-03 be exempted from the levy; but for leases issued for buildings erected in and after that year, a fee of Rs. 5/4/- be charged irrespective of the value of the structure. Six hundred of such leases were issued during the year.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

6. Legislation.—Before making any regular attempt towards codification, rules and regulations were issued by the Darbar for the guidance of the Courts, the most important of which was the rule passed in 1874 prescribing a thirty year's period of limitation for monetary suits and the levying of 1, 2, 3, 4, annas per rupee as court fees on the amount recovered in execution of a money decree according as the original suit was brought within 5, 10, 15 or 30 years from the date of the bond or that of the last payment. A year later, the limitation period was reduced from 30 to 20 years which was further reduced to 12 years in 1886. In 1885-86 based on the Anglo-Indian codes as models but supplemented with such additions and alterations as seemed desirable in the light of local requirements were prepared and published, the Civil Procedure Code, the Limitation, Evidence and Stamp Acts and the Criminal Procedure Code, the first four of which came into force in January 1886 and the last in 1887.

The Procedure Codes follow their prototypes both in the arrangement and contents, there being only a few omissions or alterations, the most important of which are:—

(1) that the Marwar Code contains no provisions for trials by jury or with the aid of assessors,

(2) that it empowers the criminal courts to pass a decree for the value of property stolen or robbed against the Jagirdar within whose territory the offence was committed or the tracks of the accused are proved to terminate and

(3) that it prescribes a period of limitation of 3 and 6 months for the lodging in of complaints relating to the commission of petty and serious offences respectively.

A schedule, attached to the Criminal Procedure Code, similar in plan to the schedule 2 of Act X of 1882 but differing in details regarding both the enumeration of offences and the punishment provided, is all that is made to answer the purposes of a Penal Code. A draft code following the main Act XIV of 1860 though differing in details has however recently been prepared but

has not yet been passed into law. The Limitation, Evidence, Stamp and Registration Acts, the last of which came into force in 1899, are not as elaborate as the British Indian Acts and have been compiled so as to suit the requirements of the country. In matters pertaining to Hindu and Mohamedan laws as also those where the local laws are silent, the text books used in British India are generally followed; but along with them justice, equity and good conscience are taken as a guide. As regards succession and adoption to Jagirdars among the Rajputs, the rule of primogeniture does hold good and in default of a male issue, a successor is appointed by adoption of the nearest male relative. The Jagirs being in the nature of grants from the Darbar, adoption is restricted to the lineal male descendants of the original grantee, in whose default the estate escheats to the State. Questions as to the previous relationship of the mother do not count for anything and even an uncle may become the adopted son of his nephew and succeed to his estate. In the case of other castes, the restrictions on adoptions are very few, a widow does not require the authority of her husband for adoption but the assent of the kinsmen wholly or partially has often to be obtained. ✓

The Indian Post Office Act of 1898 and the Savings Bank Act of 1873 were introduced with effect from 1st October 1907.

No regular enactment was passed during the year under report.

7. Military.—The Marwar army has an historical reputation which in the days of Moghal Empire was signified by the term "Lakh Talwaran Rathoran" that is, the hundred thousand sabres of the Rathors. The cavalry was particularly famous as light horsemen. Till about the close of the 18th century it was composed of the feudal contingents which the vassals brought into the field when the Chief went out to war. But in Maharaja Bijay Singh's reign (1753-94 A. D.) the growing power of the nobles and the inroads of the Maharattas led that Chief to maintain a small corps of bodyguards entirely dependent upon him. As the Maharatta menace grew and the Pindari incursions began, while civil strife increased within the State, this small body soon developed into a large military force. Thus at the beginning of the 19th century the State forces were composed of a standing army of mercenaries with feudal contingents, and consisted of cavalry, infantry and artillery, the last including several guns captured by the Chiefs in the expeditions led by them as generals in the Moghal army.

With the conclusion of the treaty with the British Government in 1818, whereby the State was freed from all fear of external attacks, the need of maintaining a large military force disappeared. Considerable reductions were, accordingly, made in 1841.

When Lord Dufferin inaugurated his scheme of Imperial Service Troops, Maharaja Sir Jaswant Singh, prompted by motives of staunch loyalty which has characterised the Jodhpur House, supported the movement by offering to raise 2 such efficient regiments, one of cavalry and one of infantry, as would enable

them to take the field side by side with the British troops. This offer was subsequently changed and two cavalry regiments were proposed. They were named Sardar Risala after the present ruler who was then heir-apparent. The organisation of these regiments commenced in 1889 and was completed in 1896. In order that the measure may not entail extra expenditure, the Irregular troops maintained by the Darbar were disbanded, and the Regular forces were reduced.

In the dire famine of 1899-1900 the Government of India very generously fed the horses of one regiment at their own cost till the crisis was over. The regiments were kept for some time at full strength until financial embarrassment necessitated its reduction to 774 in 1902. The Risala has seen service in various parts. One of the regiments formed part of the Reserve Brigade of the Tirah Expedition Field Force, while 3 detachments of it were employed on active duty. For their services the troops received 89 silver and 67 bronze medals. In 1900 a regiment was sent to China to co-operate in the relief of the Legations and was not only awarded 576 silver and 333 bronze medals, but was permitted to bear on its colours and appointments the distinction "China 1900". The Risala is armed with Lee Metford rifles, Webley pistols and Carbines and is commanded by His Highness the Maharaja as Colonel-in-Chief.

Previous to the organisation of the Sardar Risala the strength of the Regular forces maintained by the Darbar was as follows :—

Cavalry	...	...	...	1,339
Sadar Infantry and Pergana garrison	...			1,996
Artillery	...	...	...	225 gunners.

The organisation of the Police Department in August 1905 necessitated further reductions. The strength of the Infantry at the Sadar and the Pergana garrison was reduced to 1,242 men, the rest of the Infantry as also the cavalry having been merged in the Police force.

The military forces of the State comprise at present (a) one and a half regiments of Sardar Risala (b) Regular troops consisting of Sadar Infantry, Pergana garrison and Artillery, (c) Irregular troops consisting of Jagir levies.

The number of gunners in the Jodhpur Fort did not fluctuate greatly, while that of guns has always been 121, of which 60 are serviceable.

During the year under report the strength of the Jodhpur artillery remained the same as last year viz. 228, as 62 casualties thereunder were replaced by the employment of 54 recruits and transfer of 8 men from the Pergana garrison. The strength of the latter was reduced by 14 (8 by transfer as aforesaid and 6 by discharges and desertion). It stood at the close of the year at 138 against 152 last year. The maintenance of both these forces cost Rs. 39,549.

The Sadar Infantry which is a quasi military body and is now used chiefly to furnish guards of honour on ceremonial occasions and provides ordinarily guards at Sadar Treasury, Jail, Observation Camps and Courts. It is armed with Enfield rifles and bayonets.

There were 240 casualties in the fighting men of this force (deaths 11, discharge and desertion 219). Of the vacancies thus caused 172 were filled up by recruiting. The strength at the close of the year was as under:—

Native Commissioned officers	...	...	32
„ non-commissioned officers	...	...	110
Fighting men	...	...	877
Total			1,019

Of the one and a half regiments of Imperial Service Lancers maintained by the Darbar, the first Regiment was short of its full normal strength by 50 Sowars, and the 2nd Regiment consisted of 2 weak squadrons only.

At the personal desire of His Highness, solicitous as he is to keep his quota towards the defence of the Empire in an efficient condition, the strength of the 2nd regiment was raised by 50 Sowars on 1st January 1907. Fifty more Sowars are to be added during the next year and a scheme for the grant of good conduct pay is under consideration.

At the close of 1907-08 the strength of the Jodhpur Lancers was as under.

1st Regiment	...	...	...	549
2nd Regiment	...	...	...	249

The daily average strength of the 1st Regiment was 544 and that of the 2nd 229. The average age of men in the former is 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ years 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ months and in the latter 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ years. The average age of horses is 10 years 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ months and 10 years 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ months in the 1st and 2nd regiments respectively.

The average weight of kit (marching order) is 5 stones 5 lbs and the average weight of men 9 stones 7 lbs. Amongst the horses 60 per cent are Arabs 27 p. c. Walers and 13 p. c. Country Breds.

The cost of maintenance of the two regiments was Rs. 4,58,491 against Rs. 4,04,979 of the year before; the excess being due to the increase in the strength of the 2nd Regiment, to the grant of compensation for dearness of grain and to the completion of mobilisation stores.

In April 1908 the Darbar offered the services of one of the Imperial Service Cavalry Regiments to participate in the operations carried on the Mohmand border and in anticipation of acceptance completed the mobilisation stores at a cost of over 18,000 rupees. The Government while conveying warm acknowledgments for this additional proof of loyalty expressed regret that the operations were not likely to be on so large a scale as to permit the services of the Imperial Service Troops being utilised.

One officer and one non-commissioned officer from the 1st Regiment and 2 non-commissioned officers from the 2nd attended the classes of musketry Imperial Service Troops held at Meerut and on their returning they were engaged in training the officers and non-commissioned officers of their respective regiments.

Two non-commissioned officers from the 1st, and one from the 2nd, regiment joined the Pioneer class of Imperial Service Troops at Faridkote. Out of these, Duffadar Rawat Singh of the 1st Regiment distinguished himself by topping the list of successful candidates.

The work of the signallers was well spoken of by the Inspecting officers of Signalling and the services of Jamadar Kesri Singh were specially noticed.

The Inspecting officer Rajputana State Cavalry in congratulating both regiments of the Sardar Risala on the admirable manner in which they acquitted themselves at their recent inspection by General Drummond, C.B., C.I.E, Inspector General, Imperial Service Troops, remarked as follows:—

“The ceremonial full dress Parade in honour of His Highness’ Birthday was excellent. The turn-out of both regiments was particularly good showing off the magnificent uniforms and fine horses of the Sardar Risala to the greatest advantage. The march past, rank past by sections and gallop past by squadrons were extremely well carried out. The regimental parade of both the regiments showed how carefully Commanders have trained their units. The absence of all noise, the perfect smoothness with which the various evolutions were executed and the steadiness in the long advances bore ample testimony to the hard work done by all ranks of the the regiment.

“As regards the training of the individual Squadrons the Inspector General was particularly pleased at the breaking in of the horses as evinced by their steadiness even after being subjected to the severe test of being raced in pairs.

“With respect to the field day at the Saggi-ka-Bhakar the Inspector General particularly noticed how the training had reached the individual and the great keenness and interest with which every Sowar worked. The work done by the patrols in particular calling in for special commendation.

“The Gymkhana reflects the greatest credit on all ranks of the Sardar Risala and gives but another proof of the fine spirit which pervades the whole corps”.

In addition to the cash tribute which the Jagirdars have to pay to the Darbar they have to provide militia by way of feudal service at the rate of 1 armed Cavalry Sawar for every Rs. 1,000 and 1 armed foot man for every 500 or less of the fixed annual rent roll called Rekh.

The rent roll of all the Jagirdars taken together being Rs. 39,06,000 the Darbar are entitled to receive 3,676 armed horsemen 460 armed foot soldiers equal to 230 horses (2 such foot soldiers being equivalent to one horse)

As the militia so supplied was in many cases inefficient and badly equipped the Darbar started the scheme of commuting the service for cash payment in 1894 at the rate of Rs. 180 and 84 per Sawar and per foot p. a. respectively. Such an attempt if made quarter of a century before would have, as rightly observed by Sir Alfred Lyall in his Asiatic Studies, been resisted with united obstinacy by the Jagirdars. The efforts of the Darbar have, however, been so far successful that a considerable number of Jagirdars

have already availed themselves of the scheme which is based on an equitable and sound basis. Every year has seen new additions to the list. Till the close of 1907-08 the services of no less than 1,413 horsemen and 156 foot soldiers have been amicably commuted to cash payment, of which 432 were commuted during the last six and a half years

This levy is suspended for one year when the Jazirdar has to pay death duties.

During the year 376 horses and 6 foot were granted temporary freedom from service in this way and 281 horses and 60 foot were absent from service. The irregular militia available for service was, therefore, 1,606 and 238 foot. They were detailed on duty as under:—

	Horse.	Foot.
Regular Police duty ...	178	96
Miscellaneous Police duties ...	102	12
Postal Escort ...	325	6
Posted at the headquarters of Hakumats...	647	79
Attached to the Land Revenue Department	146	14
" Customs "	35	0
" Railway Stations	58	2
On miscellaneous duties ...	115	29

8. **Police** — It was in 1886 that a Thaggi and Dacoity Department was with the help of Colonel Powlett organised to secure a regular registration and detection of crime. Three years had hardly elapsed when the strength of the police had to be considerably reduced to meet the additional expenditure required for raising the Imperial Service Troops. The curtailment thus effected resulted in revivifying the criminal propensities which had been hitherto kept in check. Though some temporary shifts were now and then adopted to meet the exigencies, the systematic reorganisation was introduced in 1905. Previous to this, the Darbar maintained no police force separate from the local Military forces which were utilized either as a police or a military force as the occasion demanded. In districts the Hakims had full police powers and were primarily responsible for police work in their respective Hakumats. After the reorganisation the Hakims have been entirely relieved of police duties and are treated as Magistrates only.

For Police administrative purposes Marwar has been divided into 4 districts (Eastern, Western, Northern and Southern) the charge of which is entrusted to a Superintendent of Police and one Superintendent has been appointed in charge of the Central Police station at Jodhpur. Each district has again been divided into circles; each having a Circle Inspector at its head with a number of Thanas and Chowkis under his control, the former being headed by a Sub-Inspector and the latter by Hawaldars or Naiks as the case may be.

Under the new scheme there are 70 Thanas and 128 Chowkis as against 55 Thanas which previously existed.

To ensure the safety of traffic through the Araveli passes leading to Mewar and Merwara, 23 additional Chowkis with a strength of 120 men were stationed in 1906.

With a view to provide for the effectual and speedy pursuit of the dacoits in the sandy and sparsely populated districts a number of camel Sawars has been added. Of the mounted constables the Raj Sawars are paid Rs. 7/- per month in addition to the rank pay for the up-keep of their camels, and the Jagir contingent Sawars, numbering 200, get Rs. 2/- per mensem as an allowance from the State.

The Police were at the outset armed with old muzzle-loading muskets, but as they were not weapons of precision and as it was necessary to provide the frontier police with a better class of arms, the Government of India have, at the request of the Darbar, kindly supplied 500 B. L. .476 bore muskets with bayonets in lieu of the old muskets which have been sent to the Government Arsenal at Kirkee.

The uniform of the force is made of Khaki material. The rank and file are being trained in drill by 5 Instructors who received their training in the Erinpura regiment.

With a view to enhance and maintain the physical efficiency of the recruits, lessons in gymnastics are also given by one of the drill instructors.

As the buildings in which Thanas were located did not answer the requirements, 9 new buildings were during the last 2 years built with a progressive programme under which all the Thanas will be built on a model plan in the course of the next 3 years.

The comparative memo given below shows that since the reorganisation there has been a perceptible diminution in heinous crime:—

Crimes.	Before Re-organisation.			After Re-organisation.			Remarks.
	1902- 03.	1903- 04.	1904- 05.	1905- 06.	1906- 07.	1907- 08.	
Dacoity ...	66	27	52	36	16	9	
Highway Robbery ...	81	96	110	80	59	68	

There was a slight decrease in the sanctioned strength of the police force which stood at the close of the year at 1,939 as against 2,077 of the year before. It consisted of 1 Inspector-General, 5 District Superintendents, 4 Instructors, 19 Inspectors, 79 Sub-Inspectors, 162 Naiks and Hawaldars, 1,256 Constables, 246 Jagir contingent and 167 non-effectives.

All the officers of and above the rank of Sub-Inspectors, 60 per cent of Hawaldars and 38 per cent of the grade of Naiks and Constables are literate.

There were 12 Judicial and 175 departmental punishments against 8 and 92, respectively, of the year before. The increase in these punishments is due to the stricter supervision and enforcement of the departmental rules and regulations. On the other hand, one Sub-Inspector, 1 Hawaldar and 1 constable were given money rewards for displaying detective skill against 1 Sub-Inspector and 1 constable in the last year.

The expenditure incurred on the police force was as under:—

Pay and allowances	...	...	Rs.	2,15,376
Dress, arms, accoutrements	...	...	,,	35,232
Miscellaneous charges	...	...	,,	18,940
Total	...	...	,,	2,69,548

There has been a slight increase in crime reported to the Police, but the percentage of cases, in which convictions were obtained and the proportion of property recovered to that stolen show slightly better results.

Altogether 2,039 cognizable cases were reported to the Police or an increase of 40 over the figures for the previous year and this is due to a more careful and accurate registration.

In the cases investigated by the police during the year the percentage of convictions to the arrests was 54·60 as compared with 46·28 in 1906-07.

In the recovery of stolen property the percentage of property recovered to that stolen was 24·90 as compared with 23·94 of the last year.

The following is a comparative memo of heinous crimes:—

			Present year.	Past year.
Dacoity	...	...	9	16
Highway robbery	...	...	68	59
Murder	...	...	18	9

The Southern District returns a majority of these offences as was to be expected from the fact that Perganas to the south form the chief habitat of the criminal tribes.

There is a satisfactory fall in the number of dacoities, but the Darbar view with concern the increase in the other two offences and are adopting measures to prevent their recurrence.

With a view to enhance the general efficiency of the force, the Darbar were pleased to sanction a scheme whereby 2 youths would be selected annually to be trained at the Phillour Police Training School, receiving an allowance of Rs. 30/ a month during training and a beginning has already been made. Two students of the Jaswant College were sent to Phillour during the year under report. They have entered into an agreement to serve the State after their return and the Darbar will utilize their services, thus gradually introducing trained men in the higher grades.

The Government of India supplied 25,000 rounds of ball cartridges for the 500 B. L. 476 bore muskets received from the Government Arsenal, Kirkee.

The entire Police work was centralized in the office of the Inspector-General of Police thus causing heavy accumulation. In order to reduce this pressure and trust the man on the spot some powers hitherto exercised by the Inspector-General have been, with certain restrictions, delegated to the District Superintendents in connection with the punishment, transfer of the subordinate staff, and the disposal of other routine work, which should leave the Inspector-General sufficient time to move about and maintain stricter supervision and better control over the force by constant inspections. The clerical staff at the disposal of these officers was consequently doubled (from 2 to 4) in each district.

The parades in drill instruction were carried out regularly thrice a day in the cold weather and twice a day in the hot weather. Three Inspectors, 12 Sub-Inspectors and 739 rank and file passed the drill course.

Since his appointment the new Inspector-General has improved the general working of the department by

- (1) revising rules and regulations,
- (2) reducing the number of registers and simplifying their arrangements,
- (3) framing deterrent rules for preventing desertion and
- (4) enforcing prompt and proper submission of accounts and reports.

Rural Police is not generally maintained; but in a few villages Chowkidars, who are mostly members of Criminal tribes, are employed principally as trackers and to report crime. The influential Jagirdars keep their own men for watch and ward duty in their Jagir villages. When the State Police reorganisation has been consolidated, steps will be taken to impress upon the Jagirdars the necessity of making better arrangements for watch and ward in their villages.

The new Inspector-General has worked with energy and takes interest in improving the efficiency of the force.

9. Settlement of the Criminal Tribes.—With a view to keep a constant watch over the movements of and to reclaim and settle to agriculture the members of tribes addicted to crime, this department was organised under the guidance of Colonel Powlett in 1882. It was held a necessary adjunct to the Thaggi and Dacoity Department. These tribes were first disarmed and deprived of the means of mobility, then they were induced to take themselves to agricultural pursuits by

- (a) granting them land on light assessment,
- (b) keeping those who did not accept such easy conditions of life under proper surveillance in 3 colonies established for the purpose, where particular facilities for cultivation were provided and whence escape was rendered penal and
- (c) advancing loans for seeds, implements and agricultural cattle from the State or through Bohras on easy terms.

A set of rules regulating the work of the department was first drawn up in 1885, and finally consolidated in 1890. Four years later the rules issued by the Government of India for the settlement and reclamation of the Criminal Tribes were adopted by the Darbar.

In the Eastern part of the country which is richer and affords a better field for their depredations they naturally muster strong while the Western portion enjoys a comparative immunity. They comprise the Baoris, the Sansis, the Minas, the Bhils, the Bagris, the Thoris and the Kolis.

The efforts of the Darbar to settle them to agriculture have been successful in as much as 36,382 members were settled to agriculture by 1884. The number had not only trebled itself during the course of 10 years that followed but most of them—particularly a majority of the Minas and Bhils—had given up their old criminal habits and taken to harmless and peaceful occupations. It was accordingly deemed advisable in 1895 to introduce a revised system of classification with a view to secure greater vigilance and efficiency, whereby the members were divided into 2 classes and this classification has since been maintained.

Class A embraces those whose conduct necessitates a complete watch and supervision. It almost exclusively consists of the Baories and the Sansis as a tribe and a sprinkling of Thoris, Kolis and Bagris; the other tribes represented being some notorious members of the Minas and the Bhils, who in almost equal proportions combine to make up .4 per cent of the total for class A.

Class B. includes those who have materially reformed in character and for whom only partial supervision is sufficient. Under this class are placed a majority of the Bhils, of the Minas, of the Bagris, and of the Kolis.

Since 1895 the population of A class members has steadily risen by natural multiplication and the Darbar did not lag behind in proportionately enlarging their holdings and increasing the number of their cattle. The memo. given below compares the progress made during the last 6½ years :—

	1902-03.	1907-08.	Increase per cent.
Land held	1,74,752	1,78,765	2.3
Cattle possessed	7,246	14,656	102

This department which was separated from the Thaggi and Dacoity departments in 1894 was amalgamated with the Police in 1904 when the latter department was reorganised and placed under the control of the Inspector-General of Police.

The number of registered male adult members in class A was 6,204 for the year under report against 6,133 of the last year. Out of these 5,622 were present at the close of the year against 5,483 of the year before. There were 582 absentees against 650 of the previous year. Including women and children the total population of class A was 19,743 (Baoris 19,156, Sansis 473, Bhils 58, Minas 49, Koli 1, and Bagris 6).

The land held by members of class A was 1,78,765 bighas or 106 bighas less than last year and the decrease is reported to be due to lapse consequent on the death of some registered members without any issue. As in some cases the cattle in their possession were more than sufficient for their requirements, the sale of a portion of the non-agricultural stock was, on grounds of expediency, permitted as an experimental measure with a view to apply the sale proceeds in part payment of the debt of the more heavily indebted members. The number of cattle, accordingly, fell from 15,243 to 14,656; the number of plough-bullocks, however rose from 2,743 to 2,807. On an average each male adult had 2.36 heads of cattle and 28.8 bighas of land.

At the close of December 1907, the number of bad characters, viz, those who have been convicted more than once stood at 1,054 or 115 more than in 1906-07. The necessity of administering deterrent punishments to "habitual" offenders has again been impressed on the trying courts and the Inspector General has been directed to take special interest in settling them to agriculture.

The crimes return continues to show a marked falling off and likewise the convictions brought home against the members of criminal tribes. During the calendar year ending 31st December 1907, only 195 members of criminal tribes against 241 of the preceding year were arrested for theft, 80 of them being convicted against 108 of the previous year. No member of the criminal tribes is reported to have been involved in any dacoity case.

There are 4 special colonies of class A at Dudar, Sojat, Sadri and Jaswantabad. A sum of Rs 948 was advanced to them as Taccavi and a sum of Rs. 702 was realized on account of arrears.

It appears that the members have again been drifting into debt, as in spite of the payments made in aid of liquidation thereof, it rose from Rs. 1,66,894 and Maunds 5,331 to Rs. 1,93,028 and Maunds 5,556. This is due to more marriages having been performed on account of the *Singhas* and partial failure of the Kharif.

A scheme aiming at the conversion of the criminal tribes into honest independent workers, referred to in the last report, is being matured by the Inspector-General and he has been asked to expedite the submission of his report.

10. Courts of Justice.—Before the close of the 18th century, what with internal disorders and what with external invasions, the form of government in Marwar was so unsettled that there was, properly speaking, neither any written law emanating from the head of the State, nor any system of regularly constituted courts of justice to administer it. But ever since Marwar came under the protectorate of the *Pax Britannica*, there has been a continuous change for the better in this direction. The appointment of a British Political Agent at Jodhpur in 1837 led to the establishment of an original Civil and Criminal Court in the same year and of a Court of Appeal, four years later. A good start was thus made but for a long time things did not materially

improve owing partly to the inefficiency of the courts themselves and partly to the turbulent spirit of the Jagirdars and criminal tribes.

These forces of internal disorder lingered till the seventies of the last century when the late lamented Maharaja Sir Jaswant Singhji sought to remove them by (1) suppressing crime with the aid of a strong police; (2) instituting a vigorous board of administration (called the Mehkma Khas since 1882), (3) strengthening and reforming the administration of justice by the creation of fresh courts and the introduction of State statutory laws and (4) bringing the judicial powers of leading Jagirdars into harmony with the mechanism of the State law courts after a proper definition and classification of these powers into three grades. To deal with cases to which Jagirdars were parties, a special court called the Court of Sardars was established in 1882, presided over by a State official in conjunction with seven of the leading Jagirdars who, however, failed to work in harmony and retired for good after 13 months. In the same year was created a tribunal to deal with boundary disputes. To dispose of accumulated arrears and a large crop of suits resulting from the reduction of the limitation period from 20 to 12 years, two Munsiff's Courts were called into being in 1884 and 1886 which existed till 1899. To supervise the working of previously existing Hakumat courts in the districts and to dispose of on the spot, petty cases beyond the jurisdiction of the Hakims, a number of circle Superintendent's courts were created, three of which have since been abolished and two still exist. In 1891 and 1898, the transfer of the judicial control of Mallani, in instalments, to the State resulted in the incorporation of the Courts of the Superintendent, Hakim and Munsiff of that extensive district with the State judicial system, out of which the Munsiff's court was brought under reduction in 1905-06.

The judicial machinery of the State, at present, consists of 31 Darbar Courts and 45 Jagirdars' Courts. The Darbar Courts are 23 Hakumats, each exercising, within its respective district, original civil jurisdiction over suits of value up to Rs. 500 and with the permission of the Civil court over those of value up to Rs. 1,000; and in criminal cases powers of imprisonment up to 4 months, fine up to Rs. 200 and stripes up to 6; the Jodhpur Kotwali with civil powers double and criminal powers equal to, those of the Hakumats in cases in which both the parties concerned reside within the precincts of Jodhpur; the Courts of the Mallani and Didwana Superintendents, the Civil Court, the Criminal Court, the Appellate Court, the Court of Sardars and the Mehkma Khas. The Mallani Superintendent exercises within Mallani an unlimited civil jurisdiction and criminal powers of 2 years' imprisonment and fine up to Rs. 1,000 and within the district of Sheo and Pachbhadra, civil jurisdiction over suits of value up to Rs. 1,000 and criminal powers of one year's imprisonment and fine up to Rs. 1,000 and receives appeals against the Mallani, Sheo and Pachbhadra Hakumats. The Superintendent of Didwana exercises within the districts of Sambhar, Didwana and Marot original civil jurisdiction up to Rs. 1,000 and criminal powers of imprisonment up to six months, fine up to Rs. 500 and 12 stripes. He also enjoys interstatal jurisdiction over criminal cases in which the tracks of persons committing certain offences within Marwar territory are found to terminate in Jaipur or Bikaner States. The Civil Court takes appeals against the decisions of the Hukumats and the Jodhpur Kotwali and exercises

original jurisdiction up to Rs. 5,000 in civil cases to which a Rajput is not a party and has also an insolvency side for all excepting Rajputs. The Criminal Court consists of two tribunals, one presided over by a Magistrate and the other by an Assistant Magistrate. The former exercises both appellate and original jurisdiction and can award imprisonment not exceeding two years and inflict fine up to Rs. 1,000. The Assistant Magistrate deals with offences punishable with imprisonment not exceeding six months and fine up to Rs. 100 and by order of the Magistrate with those punishable with imprisonment up to one year and fine up to Rs. 200. The Appellate Court entertains appeals against the decisions of the Civil and Criminal courts and tries original suits of any value above Rs. 5,000 and all adoption cases of non-Rajputs and can, on the criminal side, award imprisonment up to 10 years and fine up to Rs. 5,000. The Court of Sardars has jurisdiction over all civil cases in which a Jagirdar is concerned, and consists of two tribunals, one presided over by a Superintendent and the other by an Assistant Superintendent. The latter is in charge of the Insolvency side and can try original monetary suits of value up to Rs. 2,000 and miscellaneous ones and hear appeals against the decisions of Hakumats in monetary suits. The Superintendent deals with all other cases and hears appeals against the decisions of the Assistant, circle Superintendents, the Jodhpur Kotwali and the Hakumats in civil cases of Rajputs excepting those of Mallani. In land and adoption cases to which a Tazimi Sardar is a party, the Superintendent acts in conjunction with a Thakur nominated by the Mehkma Khas as a joint judge since 1894.

The Mehkma Khas is the highest judicial tribunal and exercises full powers of revision and control over all the subordinate courts and is practically the final court of appeal both in civil and criminal cases, its capital sentences and decisions in adoption and important Jagir cases being alone subject to confirmation by His Highness the Maharaja. Appeals against the decisions of the Appellate Court, the Superintendent Court of Sardars, the Mallani Superintendent and the Jagirdars' courts all lie to the Mehkma Khas. The judicial work of the Mehkma Khas was carried on till 1902 by a State Council presided over by the Musahib Ala. But in that year, the then Musahib Ala having become the Maharaja of Idar, the post was abolished and along with it the State Council whose existence was wound up with it, their joint functions devolving on the Senior Member till 1903 and on him and the Junior Member since assisted by a purely Consultative Council consisting of a State official and one of the three Thakurs each attending for 4 months in the year by rotation with an additional Thakur member appointed in 1903.

The Jagirdars' courts are of three grades; those of the first class can award imprisonment up to six months and fine up to Rs. 300, those of the second class exercise half of those powers and those of the third class powers of one month's imprisonment and fine up to Rs. 100. In civil cases they exercise jurisdiction over suits of value up to Rs. 1,000, Rs. 500 and Rs. 300, respectively, and over those of higher value by sanction of the Mehkma Khas. The Jagirdars' courts of the 1st grade are 25, those of the second 9, and those of the third 11.

11. Criminal Justice.—The judicial returns include cases pending from last year and a number of cognizable offences which do not find a place in the Police statements and they are, therefore, not the true criterion of the state of

crime in the country as most of these complaints are lodged simply to get civil rights settled or are frivolous or vexatious. Steps have already been taken impressing upon the courts the necessity of throwing them out without bringing them on the register of crime immediately after examination of the complaint.

The cases committed for trial to the various courts numbered 4,924 or 756 more than last year. In both years the offences against property and person preponderate. The more serious cases in the year under report consisted of:— Murder 17, Culpable Homicide not amounting to murder 11, Grievous hurt 50, Dacoity 14, Highway Robbery 52, Theft 841 and Cattle lifting 170. The figures under the corresponding heads in the preceding year were 21, 9, 53, 36, 59, 700 and 127. A comparison between the two years shows some increase in the offences of theft and cattle lifting and this is simply natural when it is remembered that the monsoon rains ceased early and the Kharif was a partial failure in some parts of the country.

Including the pending files the total number of cases that came up for trial were 5,177 as against 4,571 of last year. Of these 4,792 against 4,318 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 385 against 253 at the close of the year. The large disposal of cases during the year speaks well of the energy displayed by the criminal courts; and even this small balance would have been cleared off, had not the heavy floods caused by the unusual fall of rains blocked the roads and stopped the railway communication and had not the malarial fever, which subsequently broke out, prevented the litigants from prosecuting their cases.

The number of persons brought to trial during the year was 6,172 against 6,495 of past year. Of these 2,331 persons were arrested by the Police, 247 apprehended in the presence of the Magistrates, 249 upon warrant and 2,616 on summons, while 380 voluntarily surrendered themselves. Excluding the number of persons committed or transferred, the number of persons actually tried was 4,343 and the number of cases in which they were involved was 5,177; thus giving an average of slightly under one accused person to a case.

Of the persons apprehended 1,918 were acquitted, 2,216 were convicted, while 2 died and 1 was confined in the Lunatic Asylum. The conviction and acquittal stand in the ratio of 22 to 19 roughly as against 20 to 18 of the last year.

The annexed statement compares the punishments awarded in 1906—07 and 1907—08:—

Year.	IMPRISONMENT		IMPRISONMENT & FINE.		Capital Punishment	Fine.	Whipping.	Total.
	Simple	Rigorous.	Simple	Rigorous.				
1906-07	289	565	19	18	4	1,015	93	2,003
1907-08	280	277	377	39	2	1,125	116	2,216

In the subjoined memo are given the details of sentences of imprisonment classified according to the lengths of the term awarded.

Under one month	...	...	354
From 1 to 2 months	...	...	102
„ 2 „ 3 months	...	...	116
„ 3 „ 6 months	...	...	195
„ 6 „ 12 months	...	...	86
„ 1 „ 2 years	...	...	64
„ 2 „ 3 „	...	...	32
„ 3 „ 5 „	...	...	14
Above 5 years	...	...	5
Life imprisonment	...	...	5

The attention of the courts is being drawn to the lenient punishments meted out as 853 persons received sentences for terms less than 12 months.

The Mehkma Khas, the Appellate Court and the Superintendent of Mallani disposed of all the pending files of criminal cases. The persons awaiting trial at the close of the year are returned in the courts of the Pergana Magistrates, the Foujdari, the Jodhpur Kotwali and the Superintendent Didwana for reasons explained above.

As compared with the last year the criminal appellate work was lighter in the Appellate and the Foujdari courts but heavier in the Mehkma Khas. The powers of the lower Appellate courts to hear appeals against acquittals having been withdrawn, as stated in the last report, the work of the subordinate courts on the appellate side was considerably lessened, while that of the Mehkma Khas was nearly doubled. In spite of the additional work thus thrown on the Mehkma Khas it fully kept pace with it and allowed not only no arrears to accumulate but cleared off the whole of the pending files thus showing a record year so far as criminal work is concerned.

There were on the whole 711 applications for disposal, 698 of which were disposed of leaving a balance of 13 appeals undisposed of at the close of the year.

30 applications involving 38 persons were rejected. In 11 cases involving 15 persons the proceedings were quashed, 23 cases involving 37 persons were referred and further enquiry was ordered in 42 cases involving 74 persons. The sentences of the lower court were confirmed in 419 cases involving 451 persons, modified in 65 cases involving 92 persons and reversed in 108 cases involving 164 persons. It would thus appear that in about 60 per cent of cases the judgments of the lower courts were upheld, which goes to show that more care is now being exercised in the disposal of original cases.

The instructions issued by the Mehkma Khas in the beginning of the year regarding the speedy disposal of criminal cases seem to have had their effect in as much as the duration of under-trial prisoners in the Jail has fallen off as compared with previous years and the Mehkma Khas has reason to be satisfied that excepting one case pending over a year in the Foujdari court there are no cases

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is, likewise, an appreciable decrease in the average duration of such as have been disposed of.

Including 500 appeals pending disposal at the commencement of the year there were 2,506 appeals for disposal as against 2,113 of the previous year. The disposals numbered 2,228 against 1,613 which left a balance of 278, against 500, at the close of the year.

In the subjoined memo are given the details of sentences of imprisonment classified according to the lengths of the term awarded.

Under one month	...	...	354
From 1 to 2 months	...	...	102
„ 2 „ 3 months	...	...	116
„ 3 „ 6 months	...	...	195
„ 6 „ 12 months	...	...	86
„ 1 „ 2 years	...	...	64
„ 2 „ 3 „	...	...	32
„ 3 „ 5 „	...	...	14
Above 5 years	...	...	5
Life imprisonment	...	...	5

The attention of the courts is being drawn to the lenient punishments meted out as 853 persons received sentences for terms less than 12 months.

The Mehkma Khas, the Appellate Court and the Superintendent of Mallani disposed of all the pending files of criminal cases. The persons awaiting trial at the close of the year are returned in the courts of the Pergana Magistrates, the Foujdari, the Jodhpur Kotwali and the Superintendent Didwana for reasons explained above.

As compared with the last year the criminal appellate work was lighter in the Appellate and the Foujdari courts but heavier in the Mehkma Khas. The powers of the lower Appellate courts to hear appeals against acquittals having been withdrawn, as stated in the last report, the work of the subordinate courts on the appellate side was considerably lessened, while that of the Mehkma Khas was nearly doubled. In spite of the additional work thus thrown on the Mehkma-Khas it fully kept pace with it and allowed not only no arrears to accumulate but cleared off the whole of the pending files thus showing a record year so far as criminal work is concerned.

There were on the whole 711 applications for disposal, 698 of which were disposed of leaving a balance of 13 appeals undisposed of at the close of the year.

30 applications involving 38 persons were rejected. In 11 cases involving 15 persons the proceedings were quashed, 23 cases involving 37 persons were referred and further enquiry was ordered in 42 cases involving 74 persons. The sentences of the lower court were confirmed in 419 cases involving 451 persons, modified in 65 cases involving 92 persons and reversed in 108 cases involving 164 persons. It would thus appear that in about 60 per cent of cases the judgments of the lower courts were upheld, which goes to show that more care is now being exercised in the disposal of original cases.

The instructions issued by the Mehkma Khas in the beginning of the year regarding the speedy disposal of criminal cases seem to have had their effect in as much as the duration of under-trial prisoners in the Jail has fallen off as compared with previous years and the Mehkma Khas has reason to be satisfied that excepting one case pending over a year in the Foujdari court there are no cases

pending for more than 6 to 9 months in the eriminal courts of Marwar. This is a decided improvement as till last year there were prisoners involved in serious cases awaiting trial for a longer period.

12 Civil Work.—It is a matter of gratification that the Courts have shown promptitude and expedition in the disposal of Civil suits in as much as the average duration of contested suits of all the Courts taken together has fallen off by 11 days. Even this duration would have shown considerable reduction if the Superintendent of the Court of Sardara and the Kotwal had been as prompt as the other Courts were.

Including the pending files at the close of the last year, the total number of civil suits for disposal was 10,058 against 10,558 of the last year. The disposals numbered 9,025 as against 9,135 of the preceding year.

Classifying the civil suits filed during the year according to subject matter, suits regarding landed property were 5 per cent, those relating to monetary transactions 82·5 per cent, of the total number and the rest pertained to other rights. A majority of the claims were for sums the value of which does not exceed Rs 100, their percentage for the year being 66·8 against 67·2 in the past year. Of the suits disposed off, exparte decrees were awarded in 1,030 suits, 3,417 were admitted and compromised, 1,137 struck off the file and 3,441 were otherwise disposed of.

The total value of the elaims presented during the year aggregated Rs. 10,76,054 while claims of the total value of Rs. 11,65,717 were disposed of.

The working of the year under review compares favourably with th at of the previous year. There were in all 4,900 applications for exeecution against 5,749 of the preceding year. The disposals numbered 4,107 against 4,280 of the year before. The pending arrears were, accordingly, reduced by 676. The aggregate amount of the decrees, the exeecution of which was applied for, was Rs. 15,29,980 and the value of the disposals amounted to Rs. 11,88,636 representing a disposal of 77·6 per cent. on the value of money decrees in exeecution. Of 793 decrees pending execution at the close of the year, 458 were below 6 months, 217 below 12 months, 100 below 18 months and the rest over 18 months.

The exeecution of decrees shows better results and the analysis makes it clear that old applications for executions are being cleared off.

Though the Civil Appellate work was heavier in almost all the courts yet the number of pending eases shows a marked falling off and it is satisfactory to note that there is, likewise, an appreciable decrease in the average duration of such as have been disposed of.

Including 500 appeals pending disposal at the commencement of the year there were 2,506 appeals for disposal as against 2,113 of the previous year. The disposals numbered 2,228 against 1,613 which left a balance of 278, against 500, at the close of the year.

The results of the appeals disposed of during the present and the past year are compared below:—

			1906-07	1907-08
Decisions confirmed	...	...	858	1,214
„ reversed	...	...	210	303
„ amended	...	...	138	307
Cases remanded for retrial		...	284	303
„ compromised and otherwise disposed of			123	101

It shows that the number of appeals confirmed, amended, remanded and reversed has been larger during the year under retrospect while the cases compromised have been comparatively fewer.

The average duration has been 3 months as against 3 months 6 days of the previous year.

The large duration is mainly due to the fact that a number of long pending appeals has been disposed of during the year under report.

The pressure of heavy work could not allow the Mehkma Khas to formulate definite proposals regarding reforms to be introduced in the Judicial branch of the State but a scheme is now under preparation which, it is hoped, will be given effect to during the next year.

The Darbar's efforts were, however, principally directed towards the prompt disposal of Civil and Criminal suits by the Courts, the strict enforcement of the rules regarding judgments to be written by the presiding officers themselves, and framing of explicit decrees capable of execution which used to be ambiguous and multiplied litigation.

13. Extradition - The arrangement tentatively introduced in 1907 with the mutual consent of the Sirohi and Marwar Darbars to facilitate the settlement of petty disputes among the border villages could not be given a trial to, as the Sirohi representative did not attend the joint court constituted for the purpose; but it is hoped that the Sirohi Darbar will interest themselves and see their way to accord a fair trial to the scheme which aims at the convenience of the border people of both the States.

The contemplated extradition agreement regulating the surrender of offenders between Mewar and Marwar States referred to in the last year's report is pending confirmation and still forms the subject of correspondence.

For the extradition of criminals from and to this State a formal requisition is to be made through the Resident, W. R. States, with all the Darbars concerned, excepting those who have already entered into a reciprocal extradition agreement with this Darbar.

During the year under report, the Darbar made demands for surrender of offenders in 9 cases involving 20 persons to, and received similar demands in 22 cases involving 41 persons from the British districts and the neighbouring States. Ajmer, being the neighbouring British district, occupies the foremost place and claims a majority of these surrenders, as 25 criminals were delivered to, and 15 were received by, this district during 1907-08.

The remaining number was contributed by:—

Name of Administration.	Made over to.	Surrendered by.
Other British Districts	... 6	2
Bikaner	... 1	2
Baundi	... ...	1
Sirohi	... 1	
Gwalior	... 1	
Palanpur	... 4	
Indore	... 1	
Hyderabad (Deccan)...	... 2	
Total	... 16	5

14. Prison.—Before 1874 the Jodhpur Jail was a part of the Kotwali where a prisoner had barely enough sleeping room for himself and there was no arrangement for washing, cooking or conservancy; and a night chain was used to tie the entire population of the dormitory together. The old system by which prisoners were maintained by private charity or left to starve—as in Col. Todd's time—was supplemented in later days by the practice of recovering the cost of up-keep from them at the time of their release.

In 1874 a separate octagonal building was reserved for the Jail and other reforms were introduced in 1884 under the advice of Col. Powlett. In 1894 at the recommendation of Col. Adams, the present Jail was built. It is on the model of Government prisons and has accommodation for 914 prisoners.

Water is supplied by means of pipes and separate wards for under-trial and female prisoners, Hospital, Kitchen, storerooms, and other necessary adjuncts of a modern Jail are all provided. A Jail garden is attached to it for providing vegetables to the prisoners.

The Jail administration has greatly been improved on the lines suggested by Col. Mactaggart, Inspector-General of Prisons, U. P., who at the request of the Darbar visited the Jail in April 1906.

There is only one Central Jail at the headquarters and lock-ups are attached to the courts of the Pergana Magistrates.

The total jail population as also the number of convicts admitted during the year, exhibit a decrease over the previous year, while the daily average number of convicts has fallen from 794·98 to 644·74 as will appear from the table given below:—

Classification of prisoners.	Remaining in jail on 30-9-07.	Admitted during 1907-08.	Total.	Released during 1907-08.	Remaining in jail on 30-9-08.	Daily average.
Convicts ...	646	657	1,303	737	566	565·66
Under-trials ...	49	452	501	438	63	78·59
Civil prisoners.	2	8	10	10	0	0·49
Total ...	697	1,117	1,814	1,185	629	644·74

The fall in the number of prisoners is an evident sign of the discipline maintained in the jail where in the previous years the jail staff gave them greater liberty and allowed them luxuries contrary to jail discipline.

The conduct of the prisoners was, on the whole, good and many reforms were lately introduced in the jail administration. There were two escapes during the year under report, one from amongst the prisoners employed on extramural labour and the other of an under-trial prisoner while being conveyed to the trying court under escort. The former was recaptured and duly punished and the latter is still at large.

Jail labour was largely utilised for extramural work and the jail factory, consequently, remained close for about 3 months. This question is engaging the attention of the Darbar, and it is hoped that the factory will show better results in the future.

The health of the prisoners was generally good, and though the death rate per thousand was slightly higher than last year, it was considerably short of the death rate amongst the free population of the Jodhpur city.

The vital statistics of all classes of the jail population for 1907-08 are compared in the following table with those of the preceding year.

Particulars.	1906-07.	1907-08.	Remarks.
Daily average strength ...	794.98	644.74	Of the deaths 2 were from pneumonia. 2 from acute Dysentery.
Maximum population of any one day ...	976	976	1 from stone impacted in kidney
Daily average sick ...	11.85	10.93	1 from Malaria cachexia
Number of deaths in and out of the Hospital ...	8	8	1 from Tuberculosis of the lung.
Death rate per mille per annum of the average strength ...	10.07	12.41	1 from puerperal Septicaemia.

The new corrugated iron steel latrines were completed in all the barrack-yards with the exception of the female prison and the hospital enclosure. Night latrines are being attached to the wards and this is expected to improve the sanitary condition of the barracks. Proposals to introduce the Mark and Remission systems in vogue in the Government Jails have been submitted by the Jail Superintendent and they are now being considered by the Darbar.

The gross expenditure on maintenance was Rs. 39,877 and consisted of:—Dieting Rs 22,128, Clothing and Bedding Rs. 3,458, Establishment Rs. 10,650, and Miscellaneous 3,641. As compared with last year there is an excess of Rs. 6,529 which is attributed to reorganisation of the staff, rise in the prices of food-grains and increased rate of wastage allowed to the contractor.

The average cost of dieting a prisoner comes to Rs. 34/1/- per annum against Rs. 26/1/9 of the last year.

The sale proceeds of the factory manufactures amounted to Rs. 6,037 or Rs. 309 less than in the last year.

15. Registration and Stamps.—The system of Registration was introduced in 1899.

There are altogether 23 Registration offices in the whole State, the head office at Jodhpur is under a Superintendent, the other 22 being at the headquarters of the different Hakumats, the Hakims being the Registrars.

The Tazimi Jagirdars exercising judicial powers of 1st and 2nd class are also authorised, under certain reservations, to register documents relating to transactions, in which both the parties are residents of their own Thikana.

The original Act made the registration of documents relating to immovable and moveable property over Rs. 500 and 400, respectively, obligatory; but, in October 1901, this limit of the value of the two classes of property was reduced to Rs. 400 and 200, respectively, and from 1st October 1907, the registration of all documents of the value of Rs. 200 and over is made compulsory.

The registration fee varies according to the value or nature of documents, the minimum being one anna, and the maximum Rs. 20. The registration revenue averages Rs. 7,995 a year.

As compared with the last year's revenue there has been a decrease of about 5 per cent in the revenue of the year which was due to the fall in the value of deeds registered.

The total number of documents registered during the year was 1,413 of the value of Rs. 19,56,693 as against 1,405 documents valued at Rs. 23,19,457 of last year. The sale deeds were only 120 and related to the transfer of buildings exclusively, land being inalienable. Mortgage deeds and money bonds together numbered 1,100 showing a slight excess over the number registered last year owing to the indifferent seasons that marked the early part of the year while there were 193 documents of other kinds.

Registration was refused in 42 cases as against 30 of the previous year. The registration fee realized amounted to Rs. 7,662 against Rs. 8,077 of the year before.

Practically no Stamp Department existed prior to A. D. 1874. Civil suits being admitted on blank paper and a Court fee called "Shukarana" being levied at the time of the execution of a money decree on the amount actually recovered.

Stamp papers were, for the first time introduced in July 1873, for petitions (4 annas), for bonds (from 2 annas to 50 Rs.) for leases, (8 annas and upwards) and for money suits (4 annas and upwards).

The system of levying Court fees in the shape of Stamp was introduced in 1883, when an eight anna paper for petition, and Court fee Stamps varying in value from Rs. 1 to Rs. 1,250 were issued besides a set of stamps of values ranging between 1 anna and 50 rupees for bonds and other miscellaneous deeds.

Stamp regulations were brought into force in January 1888, were amended in January 1889, when Stamp printed on water marked paper, with State Coat of Arms obtained from England, was issued in lieu of the older lithographed ones. These printed stamp papers which are still in use, are of 17 different values ranging from one anna to 1,000 rupees.

Till May 1903, the Stamps were being issued in four colours—red for Court Fees, green for Bonds, blue for miscellaneous purposes including petitions, and yellow for Abkari and Registration Departments; but since then they have been issued only in two colours—red for Court fees as before, and blue for all other purposes.

From the 1st April 1905, one anna adhesive stamp has been introduced in lieu of the printed stamp paper of that value, which has not only caused considerable savings in printing and cost of paper charges but is also very much appreciated by the public, as is evident from the increase in its sale, viz: from 91,967 stamps in 1903-04 to 1,06,776 stamps in 1907-08.

The net stamp revenue has steadily increased from Rs. 71,254 in 1902-03, to Rs. 1,23,455 in 1907-08.

From 1895-96 to 1907-08, 3,335 eight anna Stamps have been supplied free of cost to 28 Thikanas exercising Judicial powers.

Prior to April 1906, purchasers of stamps were at liberty to retain a stamp ever so long, and use it whenever required, or to sell the same to any one. This system besides being irregular and injurious to Darbar revenue, afforded facilities for fraud, to guard against which, holders of old stamps are now, required either to get such stamps attested once a year by the Stamp Department or by a recognized Officer free of cost, or to get them changed on payment of a fee of one anna in the rupee.

There are in all 30 stamp venders employed, two at the Sadar and 28 in the different parganas, the former receive Rs. 1/8/- per cent as commission, and the latter, whose sales are necessarily very small, Rs. 2/8/- per cent.

There was a marked improvement in the stamp revenue, which rose from Rs. 1,14,587 in the last year to Rs. 1,23,455 during the year and was contributed by

Sale of court-fee stamps— — — 58,317

Sale of miscellaneous stamps — 64,890

Miscellaneous receipts— — — 248

The increase is chiefly due to

- (a) the better appreciation of the 2 and 4 anna blue papers for Customs declarations and copies of decrees,
- (b) the popularity of the one anna adhesive stamps in lieu of stamp papers of the same value,
- (c) stricter enforcement of the stamp rules in respect of the use of the 8 anna papers chiefly for petition.

The total expenditure of the combined Registration and Stamp Departments aggregated Rs. 12,146 as against Rs. 12,103 of the last year, Rs. 2,430 being commission; Rs. 723 cost of printing and contingencies, Rs. 959 value of stamps granted free to the Jagirdars exercising Judicial powers, and the balance Rs. 8,034 cost of establishment and travelling allowances.

Out of the free grant of Rs. 9,500 worth of service stamps received from the Government in April 1908. Rs. 5,599 worth have been expended leaving a balance of Rs. 3,901 worth available for use during the next 6 months.

16. Municipality.—There is only one Municipality in the State *viz.* that at the capital, but establishments for sanitation are also maintained at Pali, Bilara and Bhinmal towns.

The Jodhpur Municipality which was started in 1886 consists of one Vice-President and 13 nominated members. It looks after the conservancy and lighting arrangements of the city. An Hospital Assistant is deputed on sanitary duties whose suggestions are duly attended to. The Municipality is empowered to hear suits relating to rights of easements. Appeals against its decisions lie to the Mehkma Khas. It held 8 meetings during the year under report and decided 61 suits. There were 9 appeals on the pending files on 30th September 1907 which with appeals lodged during the year gave a total of 32 appeals for disposal. The decisions of the Municipality were upheld in 13, modified in 11 and reversed in 8. The expenses of the Municipality administration are entirely borne by the Darbar and the annual grant for carrying on Municipal works was raised to Rs. 25,000, out of which Rs. 22,205 could only be expended.

The Darbar have under contemplation to introduce much needed reforms in the working of the Municipal Committee and in improving the sanitation of the city.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

17. Season and crops.—The first three months of the year under report were quite dry. The winter showers, though on the whole meagre in quantity, were fairly general in the second week of January and resulted in materially benefitting the standing Rabi. February was practically, and the next two months were entirely, rainless. In May, however, a cyclonic storm passing over the country gave to 14 Parganas rainfall varying from 5 to 74 cents.

The monsoon of 1908 broke somewhat early in the third week of June. After witnessing a temporary break it re-appeared in the first week of July and continued with renewed vigour almost uninterruptedly, gathering volume and violence, towards the close of August and in the beginning of September when it descended without cessation in a continuous torrent and caused heavy floods and serious damage to property. In the city and suburbs of Jodhpur where the full force of the monsoon was concentrated, no less than 1,441 houses were either damaged or collapsed and 10 lives were lost. The rush of water was so great

at the Jalia Bera that the people had to take refuge on the roofs of the submerged houses and were without food for 36 hours. The rescue operations were carried on under the directions of His Highness who generously placed his own boats at their disposal and 98 persons were so saved without any loss of life. The Chopasni tank was breached and the Salawas bundh washed off. The repairs to the breaches of several irrigation tanks are estimated to cost Rs. 75,000. In this connection the Darbar have to put on record the good conduct of the Public Works Department staff under the able guidance of Mr. O'Brien.

The record for either of July or August alone approached in not a few stations the annual average rainfall and in some stations even exceeded it.

The monsoon remained active in part of September also.

The total rainfall of the season has beaten all previous known records being about four times the average in 2, treble in 6, double in 8, and one and half times in 6 places.

The maximum fall recorded was 51.30 inches at Sojat. Jaitaran stood second and gauged 44.96 inches. The lowest fall recorded was 12.50 inches at Sheo; but even then it was nearly double the local average.

The greatest rainfall in 24 hours was registered at Sojat where 12 inches were gauged on the 6th July.

All the tanks, ponds and bundhs have more than once overflowed and the water level which had greatly fallen in the severe drought of 1899-1900 has now considerably risen and is not likely to fall for some years to come.

The chief Kharif crops are Bajra, Jawar, Moth, Gawar, Mung, Til, Cotton and Maize and the chief Rabi crops are Wheat, Barley and Gram.

Crops.

The Kharif crop was on an average 8 annas. It ranged between 3 and 5 annas in the 8 affected pergasnas and was between 7 and 13 annas in the remaining 15 pergasnas. The Rabi fared better as it was on the whole nearly 13 annas. Excepting Phalodi, Shergarh and Sankra which are single cropped, it was 15 annas in two, 14 annas in five, 13 annas in three, 12 annas in five, 11 annas in three and 10 annas in two.

Though the rainfall of the previous year was large in quantity yet, owing to the premature and quite too abrupt cessation of monsoon, the outturn of the autumn crop was very poor in 8 pergasnas in the Northeast, East and Southeast, namely, Nagor, Didwana, Marot, Sambhar, Pali, Bali, Desuri and Jalor. Though the soil of the first 4 is light and that of the last 4 stiff and clayey, yet the force of the rains, while they lasted considerably damaged and lack of sunshine arrested the growth of the standing crops. The subsidiary and late leguminous crops of Moth, Mung, Gawar and Til, however, yielded a tolerably good harvest and there was no dearth of fodder and grass; but the chief crops of the country in food grains like Bajra, Jowar and Makki fared very ill.

The failure of the Kharif in these pergasnas coupled with the high prices prevailing in sympathy with those in the Punjab and the United Provinces, threatened to produce an acute distress; but it was fortunately counterbalanced by other favourable circumstances. There was great demand for labour for cutting grass and fodder, which kept the agricultural population fully employed; while the

Scarcity.

abundance of moisture in the low lands enabled the Sewaj area to be sown on a considerable scale and the downpour in the second week of January immensely benefitted the standing spring crop and the result was a bumper Rabi harvest which more than compensated for the losses in the autumn. Thus not only was the menace of distress successfully checkmated when it seemed to be most threatening, but full advantage was taken of the persistently rising prices by the cultivators making extensive profits by the export of wheat in large quantities.

It was not, therefore, surprising to see that although prices rose to scarcity rates, due in a large measure to extraneous causes, the scarcity was divested of all its concomitant effects, as there was neither any emigration nor any aimless wandering nor any cases of starvation or emaciation. Although poor-houses were set up at the headquarters of each of the affected pergunas and two big departmental works (Hemawas bundh near Pali and Degana Hissar Line near Didwana), which were in progress, were open to receive possible cases of distress, yet there was no movement on the part of the people to seek the relief provided. On the other hand, there was a distinct paucity of ordinary labour on one of these works, which necessitated the enhancement of wages to attract further labourers.

A most effectual precautionary measure on the part of the Darbar against possible distress in the affected tract was the timely grant after careful enquiries of a liberal remission of revenue from the Kharif crops to the extent of as much as 30 per cent, as also the opportune distribution of Taccavi aggregating Rs. 18,616 as under:—

Khalsa villages of affected pergunas	...	Rs. 11,742,
Jagir villages	...	Rs. 6,874,

The agriculturists received Rs. 14,250, and the artizans, Rs. 1,094, while a sum of Rs. 3,272 was advanced as loans to help the Jagirdars.

The adoption of these measures obviated the necessity of organising any elaborate or extensive scheme of relief; but provision had to be made for

- (1) the distribution of "Parda Nashin" relief, as the class chiefly affected by the high prices were respectable people with limited means or straitened circumstances who would not beg or accept charity openly. For this purpose the number of necessitous persons was determined after consultation with the headmen of the various communities and arrangements were made under the seal of secrecy for the distribution of doles through reliable officials associated with respectable members of each community.

- (2) gratuitous doles to the infirm at their own homes. For this purpose arrangements were made after careful village inspection by the Supervisors.

The orphanage opened during the famine of 1899-1900 is still maintained and provided shelter to waifs and strays, the average number of inmates being 58.

These measures of relief cost Rs. 33,945 as detail below:—

Description of relief.	Units of persons relieved.	Cost.
Orphanage ...	22,817	3,173
Village doles ...	1,29,664	12,156
Taccavi ...	...	18,616
Total ...		33,945

18. Prices of Food Grains in Jodhpur City.—In the beginning of the year there were abundant stocks of food grains in the country but the partial failure of Kharif and the prevalence of scarcity in the United Provinces kept the prices up, which exhibited marked fluctuations. During the first 4 months the prices persistently followed the upward course which culminated in January when they ranged between warning and scarcity rates. In February, when the prospects of the spring harvest were assured, the prices exhibited a tendency to decline and this they maintained till May. In June there was another sharp advance, but this was counteracted by the early burst of monsoon. During the next 2 months the market was comparatively easy, though in the concluding month of the year the heavy fall of rain dislocated the traffic and was principally responsible for the slight rise in the price of wheat and barley.

Compared with the rates ruling on 30th September 1907, the prices inspite of a splendid Rabi harvest were significantly high and its effects were more or less felt by all grades of society, but the labouring classes were hit particularly hard. With the exception of Jawar which towards the close of the year regained the original position, the percentage of rise ranged between 7·6 and 12·03 as under:—

Wheat ...	...	10·5
Barley ...	...	12·03
Bajra ...	...	7·6

NOTE:—There were no imports of Makki since June and hence it has been omitted from comparison.

19. Wages and Labour.—In the city of Jodhpur the wages of skilled and unskilled labour remained almost stationary at 6 and 3 annas per diem, respectively, till the close of August when an exceptionally heavy fall of rain, by damaging the buildings and causing breaches on roads and railway lines, produced an extraordinarily high demand for labour over and above that which was already in great requisition for agricultural purposes. The result was that the wages all of a sudden rose by 50 to 100 per cent. In the Mofussil the luxuriant growth of grass and fodder followed by a bumper harvest of Rabi kept the labourers fully engaged. The rise in prices induced a slight and more or less fitful improvement in the scale of wages, which seemed rather inert, incapable of overtaking the increase in the cost of living. In the case of skilled labour, however, there is in certain places a tendency for the wages to rise permanently as the demand for the services of a well-trained carpenter or other artisan is on the increase while the supply is yet and for some time to come may continue to be too short.

20. **Forests.**—It was in 1887 that the Darbar with the advice of Col: Powlett undertook the forest conservation and has since then succeeded in placing under forest conservancy a belt of the Aravelli range 94 miles long and on an average $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles broad, extending from Nana in the South to Dipawas in the North, the forests of Ajmer Merwara and Udaipur marching along with it. With the exception of the forests of Desuri, Sadri and Bagol villages, the forests along this range had been the property of influential Jagirdars, who seemed at first reluctant to transfer their rights to the Darbar, but better considerations prevailed and ultimately they agreed to receive other villages of equal rental, with compensation at a fixed rate of Rs. 33 per square mile. These Forests are now in entirety owned by the Darbar.

In furtherance of this policy the Parbat-ar forests were conserved in 1897, and Siwana Forests in 1898.

The area under forest conservancy at present stands at 275.11 square miles.

The forests produce timber of small size, fit only for agricultural and other house-hold purposes. Their chief utility consists in possessing a large capacity for producing fodder which in hard times has stood in good stead, and for that reason it may be said to fulfil its highest function as it produces the greatest possible quantity of a material so essential to pastoral people, who predominate in the country, and at the same time yields the best possible return to the Darbar.

The principal species yielding timber are khair (*Catechu*) and Dhao (*Anogeissus pendula*). They are important on account of their numerousness and technical qualities.

Next in importance are Salar, (*Boswellia serrata*), Gol (*Odina wodier*) and a few others like Bahera (*T. bellerica*) and Haeden (*Adina cordifolia*). They are chiefly valued for the gums and fruits they yield.

At first the Darbar had to borrow the services of qualified rangers from the Government of India, but they now have local men duly trained at Dehra Dun.

The improvements lately introduced are:—

- (a) All forests have been demarcated, and mostly by pucca masonry pillars.
- (b) 203 Square miles have been surveyed and mapped to 4" to a mile scale at an average cost of Rs. 33/4/—per square mile.
- (c) All forests are now fire-protected by main and intermediate fire lines
- (d) Almost all the forests are traversed by roads and are sufficiently accessible.
- (e) Working plans have been framed for the majority of the Godwar forests and are being acted upon.
- (f) The management began in 1889-90 with an annual deficit of Rs. 6,901. In the year 1902-03 there was a surplus of Rs. 4,771, which has ever since been on the increase.

In addition to the reserved area as aforesaid there are 70·37 square miles of forests in Jagir area, giving a total of 345·48 square miles under protection.

The old pillars were kept in good order and whitewashed. Two working plans for Sadri block forests were completed and sanctioned. A plan of operations was prepared and worked upon in these forests.

Breaches against forest rules showed a considerable falling off, there being 186 offencees giving a decrease of 148 as compared with the figures of the preceding year. Most of the cases were compounded departmentally only 10 being referred to the Magistrate's court for adjudication. The number of cattle pounded for illicit grazing, likewise, fell from 6,382 to 4,534 as abundant pasturage was available outside the forests.

There were 10 petty cases of incendiarism affecting in all 290 acres or ·01 per cent of the area under protection. The cutting of trees and shrubs on the border fire line between Mewar and Marwar, commenced in the last year, could not be proceeded with owing to indifference and lack of co-operation on the part of the Jagirdar of Rupnagar (Mewar) and only 7,927 feet of the line were cleared during the year.

From October to the beginning of the rainy season the forests were, as usual, opened to horned cattle (sheep and goats alone excepted) of the right holders, for free grazing and 12,774 cattle as against 11,049 last year received the benefit of this concession.

The gardens and arboricultural works were properly maintained. In the Takhsatsagar garden 200 mango grafts were planted and a new park was laid out just at the foot of the Kailana Bundh.

The gross revenue for the year was Rs. 72,456 and the expenditure Rs. 59,391 leaving a surplus of Rs. 13,065. The respective figures for the last year were Rs. 89,526 Rs. 67,454. The receipts include Rs. 4,933 being the sale proceeds of Anwal (Cossia oriculata) bark; if this be excluded as in last 2 years, the net income would be Rs. 8,082 against Rs. 16,747 of the preceding year.

The firewood was cut and despatched to collection depôts but could not be sent to their sale depôts on account of the Railway breaches and hence while there was an increase under expenditure there was a decrease under receipts, as compared with the figures of the last year.

21. Trade and Manufacture.—The subjoined table shows the extent of trade—so far as it can be judged from customs returns—carried on between Marwar and other provinces during 1907-08, as compared with that in the

previous year and with the average for the 10 years ending 1906-07:—

	1907-08.	1906-07.	Average of 10 years.
Value of Imports	2,09,25,382	2,07,22,333	1,65,24,659
Value of Exports	44,50,656	52,22,003	45,07,949
Total ...	2,53,76,038	2,59,44,336	2,10,32,608

The statement shows that as compared with the previous year there was during the year under report an increase of 1 p. c. in the imports, but a decrease of nearly 15 p. c. in the exports. The increase in the value of imports was brought about by the depreciation of silver, which led to a striking expansion of the import of the metal, while the decrease in exports was caused by the depression of the wool trade and the check that was given to the export of animals by heavy rains towards the close of the year. The total volume of trade was less by 2 p. c. than in the previous year. A comparison with the annual average for the past 10 years shows that while the exports were worse by 1 p. c. the imports were better by 26 p. c. and the total volume of trade better by about 20 p. c.

Thus the year under report, though it did not witness such an expansion of trade as in the previous year, was much better than an average year

Industries in the State are little developed or diversified, yet a few are worthy of note. The most important has reference to the manufacture of marble obtained chiefly at Makrana in Parbatsar district and sand-stone which is distributed in the Jodhpur, Sojat, Didwana, and Marot perganas in various degrees of softness and shades of colour. The latter forms an excellent building material and receiving increasing attention from other provinces, chiefly Sindh and Gujrat, and yields admirable specimens of carved or pierced work. Among the recent well known specimens may be mentioned the Jodhpur Jharoka (lattice work) which won a silver medal at the Delhi Darbar exhibition of 1903.

With the extension of facilities for the importation of superior varieties of timber, the use of wood work in architecture, furniture and cabinet work has been growing and carpentry has become a lucrative craft. Ornamental work in the carving line has a very restricted market, but lacquer work carried out chiefly at Bagri in Sojat and to some extent also at Jodhpur, Nagor, Merta and Jaitaran is becoming more and more popular even in some of the adjoining States.

Dyeing and blockprinting are comparatively prosperous industries, the former chiefly in Jodhpur and the latter at Pipar and Pali. The old vegetable dyes, however, have already been elbowed out by the cheap aniline dyes of foreign manufacture; but it is believed that artistic taste seeking to attain delicacy and harmony of colours has not yet been quite vulgarised by a craving for mere gaudiness of tints, however discordant, whether on the part of the dyers or of their clients. Dyed and blockprinted fabrics of Marwar continue to command a good market, even outside the State chiefly in Gujrat.

Bangles and various curious articles of ivory chiefly at Jodhpur and Pali and *Turras* and *Kalgis* made with twisted gold and silver threads chiefly in Jodhpur also deserve a passing mention.

Embroidery work has been taken up of late and is making good progress. Some of the utensils and implements made of iron at Nagore are much appreciated.

22 Public Works Department.—The Public Works Department was organised on a regular basis in 1883 under Mr. Home, C.I.E., to whom Marwar is much indebted. His chief works are the long line of Railway, and various important irrigational works such as Jaswant Samand, Sardar Samand and Edward Samand. Since his retirement on 4th October 1906, the department was placed under the independent charge of Mr O'Brien, the present State Engineer.

During the last $6\frac{1}{2}$ years, in spite of the State indebtedness, the Darbar were able to devote on an average a little over $3\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs a year. The irrigation projects absorbed 40 per cent of the total expenditure. This large amount is itself an index of the continued expansion of State activity in securing public good by means of useful works.

There has been a large increase in expenditure on departmental works during the last 3 years. The total outlay of the year aggregated Rs 4,48,620 as against Rs. 4,22,210 of the last year and exceeded by nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ lacs the average of the last 3 years. Irrigation works formed the predominant feature of the Public Works programme of the year and to them was devoted at least a third of the total expenditure.

The establishment charges were Rs. 42,067 as against Rs. 34,220 of the last year, being 9.9 per cent of the total expenditure.

The following important works were undertaken, in progress or completed during the year:—

- (1) The Hemawad Irrigation scheme, situated about 2 miles south of Pali town, was continued and an expenditure of Rs. 1,41,700 incurred thereon. This project, estimated to cost Rs. 2,67,070 consists of an embankment 6 miles long, with a masonry sluice, and two irrigation canals of a total length of 15 miles. It is expected to irrigate 8,000 acres of good wheat land. The main dam is now two-thirds complete and holds about half the full supply, which will be utilized in irrigating the coming cold weather crop.
- (2) The escape of the Edward Samand was improved and its banks were strengthened at a total cost of Rs. 22,000—.
- (3) A new masonry overflow weir at Jaswantsagar tank, 6,000 feet long, and with an average height of 20 feet and estimated to cost Rs. 14,252 was half finished.

- 812475 (4) A masonry sluice was provided to the Jograwas Irrigation tank and the escape improved at a total cost of Rs. 3,500.

- (5) The marble cenotaph in memory of His Highness the late Maharaja Sir Jaswant Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., is in course of construction. The expenditure up to the close of the year was Rs. 1,28,650 against the estimated cost of Rs. 1,62,150.
- (6) A new house for the Junior Member of the Mehekia Khas estimated to cost Rs. 20,000 was started and completed during the year.
- (7) A cenotaph in carved red sandstone is being reared at Mandor to the memory of the late Maharaj Ranjit Singh at a cost of Rs. 3,750.
- (8) New quarters for officers of the Sardar Risala Cavalry and a new powder magazine were erected at a cost of Rs. 3,070.
- (9) Three new Police Thanas of a standard design were constructed at Sojat, Merta and Jaitaran Hakumats at an average cost of Rs. 4,500 each.
- (10) Three new Anglo-Vernacular School buildings were completed at Pali, Merta and Sojat towns at an average cost of Rs. 4,500 each.
- (11) Three new district Lock-ups were built for the districts of Desuri, Bilara and Jalar at an average cost of Rs. 3,500 each.
- (12) A new Hakumat or District court building at Jaitaran at a cost of Rs. 10,208 was nearly completed.
- (13) Two and a half miles of new metalled *Ghat* road over Balsamand and Nadelao hills were constructed at a cost of Rs. 17,000, raising the total length of good metalled roads in Jodhpur to 56 miles.
- (14) Additions and alterations to the Badalmahal and Takhat Bilas Palaces at the Fort were made at a cost of Rs. 5,130.

Altogether 280 new works were estimated for and taken up, and 260 of them were finished. The works comprise two works costing over a lac of rupees each and 26 costing over Rs. 3,000 each.

Surveys for an irrigation scheme across the Khari river near Marwar Junction were completed and a project prepared for providing irrigation for 6,220 acres. Another scheme across the Gubia river near Luni Junction is under preparation.

The revenue receipts from irrigation which were collected by the Land Revenue Department aggregated Rs. 1,94,462 and constitute a record.

With improvements in distribution and the gradual extension of canals further additions to the revenue in the next year are expected.

The rain-fall was very heavy in the last part of the year under report, but did little damage to the irrigation tanks, as the precautionary measures taken to provide emergency flood escapes or cut away portions of embankments

at high levels were very timely. On some of the larger tanks these escapes had to be made up to a thousand feet in length.

The Darbar contemplate providing water-works for Jodhpur city. The scheme formulated by the State Engineer is estimated to cost Rs. 7,74,675. Very important as the scheme is, Colonel Sir Swinton Jacob and Mr. Wildeblood, Superintending Engineer and Secretary P. W. D., Rajputana, were consulted and both of them after inspection of the site of the tanks recommended its adoption. The papers connected with the scheme were transmitted to England to get expert advice on the subject. Mr. Home, C.I.E, the late P.W.D. adviser of the Darbar, whose knowledge of local conditions is both accurate and thorough, has advised certain modifications which are now being considered.

23. Post Offices.—In 1884 there were only 14 Post Offices in Marwar. During the next 10 years the number of offices had risen to as many as 95, and Letter Boxes were in existence at 75 places. In the 4 years that followed 7 new offices were opened and Letter Boxes were placed at 15 places.

The Darbar supply the escort to mails carried over a total length of 172 miles by camels and 548 miles by runners and are responsible for their safety and protection within their territories.

In acknowledgment of the liberal policy followed by the Darbar in extending the usefulness of the Imperial Postal system, the Postal authorities sanctioned provisionally a free grant to the State of Rs. 7,000 worth of services labels on 1st January 1906. But as this grant was found to be inadequate to meet the growing demand, necessitated by the reorganisation of the Police Department, it was augmented by a further grant of Rs. 2,500 worth of labels with effect from 1st April 1907.

During the year under report the Imperial mail was plundered on 22nd December at about midnight, 6 miles N. W. of Didwana between the villages of Pattan and Mandiasri on the Didwana Sujangarh mail route. The robbers, reported to be 4 in number, were armed and mounted on camels. The two escort Sowars true to trust made a very plucky resistance and gallantly protected the mails till the mortal wounds inflicted by the robbers utterly incapacitated them, one of them succumbing immediately after. This afforded an opportunity to the robbers to make away with the camel carrying the Imperial mails. Most of the contents of the postal bag were, however, recovered. The tracks terminated in the Bikaner territory and the robbers have been found to be all Bikaneris.

During the year under review a post office was opened at Nimaj and a 3rd class combined office at Marwar Mundwa, while letter boxes were placed at 5 places.

By a settlement arrived at with the postal authorities in 1898 the Darbar had taken upon themselves to carry the Imperial mails on the Jodhpur Pohkaran-Sankra line in consideration of a fixed annual payment. But as the price of camels as well as fodder had lately gone up by leaps and bounds and the strain on the beasts had steadily increased in carrying the growing mail loads, an enhancement in the subsidy was applied for. The representation being not favourably entertained, the Darbar felt constrained to discontinue the arrangement from 1st March 1908.

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24. **Mint.**—The closure of the Imperial mints in 1893 to free coinage of silver tended to materially depreciate the value of the local Bijeshahi and Iktisanda (the 2 silver coins previously current in the State). The rate of exchange having gone very high, the Darbar introduced the British silver currency in place of the State coins and made the former the only legal tender throughout the country in 1900. The rate of exchange was fixed at 110 Bijeshahi and 150 Iktisandas for 100 British rupees. 92,73,628 Bijeshahi and 9,53,506 Iktisanda coins were called in and exchanged at a net cost of Rs. 44,068.

The mints in Marwar are of a primitive type with practically no machine and are worked by hand. Their activity is now confined to striking gold and copper coins. Of the 3 mints at Jodhpur, Nagor and Pali, the former only was at work and struck 30,22½ gold mohars against 28,744 in 1906-07.

Owing to the ever-fluctuating rate of the local copper coins called Dhabushahi which particularly affected the poor people who have to deal in pice only, the Darbar with a view to give it a fixity of rate, to secure uniformity and to put the currency on a convenient basis are calling in the old copper coins and issuing improved coins of lighter weight, designated Sardar Shahi, at 64 pice per rupee. During this year old coins at a cost of Rs. 5,295 were purchased and new coins valued at Rs. 8,678 were issued giving a net profit of Rs. 3,383.

The receipts from various sources under Mint were as under:—

Mint charges on the import of gold, silver and jewellery.	11,203
Contract of gold lace	3,300
Profit on re-coining pice	3,383
Other miscellaneous receipts	3,660
Total ..	21,546

The establishment cost Rs. 1,491, and other charges, excluding those of copper coining, amounted to Rs. 1,120.

25. **Abkari.**—Previous to 1885 the “*Kalals*” or professional distillers enjoyed perfect freedom with regard to the manufacture and sale of country liquor. No tax was levied on the manufacture nor was any license required for the sale. The consequence of this was that people indulging in spirituous liquors had every facility for satisfying their craving. At the same time some of the liquor manufactured within this State was passing into the neighbouring province of Ajmer-Merwara, where owing to the strict regulations in force the price of liquor was much higher. To stop this illicit traffic and to check as far as possible the growing drinking habit, as also to ensure unadulterated distillation, so necessary for the preservation of health, the Darbar deemed it advisable to systematize excise operations.

The first step in this direction was taken in 1885 under the advice of Colonel Powlett when taxes varying from one to four annas per rupee were imposed on liquor distilled in Jodhpur and the duty of superintending these operations of a limited nature was entrusted to the City Kotwal. But in 1887 operations of a comprehensive kind were undertaken. Private manufacture of liquor in the whole State except Mallani was forbidden under penalties consisting of fine and confiscation of the illicit liquor. The manufacture of liquor was virtually made a State monopoly, which was sold every year to the highest

bidder, while the sale of liquor was permitted to only those who obtained licenses for the purpose from the State. The importation of liquor of any kind was forbidden except under licenses granted by the State and liberal rewards were promised to all those who should give information of the violation of these regulations. And in order to secure the co-operation of the *Tazimi* Jagirdars, who until then had their own stills and who derived some revenue from the manufacture, in carrying out these regulations, it was settled to allow them to keep one still for making liquor for their personal consumption and to give them a fixed compensation and half the Abkari profits of their villages. In 1894-95 the excise operations were extended to Ganja, Charas, Bhang and Bhang products. These regulations are still in force.

The revenue of the Department is derived chiefly from the sale of the monopoly of manufactured liquor. The sale of the monopoly of selling the hemp drugs realizes about Rs. 5,000 a year. The chief items of expenditure are the establishment charges and the compensation paid to the Jagirdars. The Darbar have been trying to reduce consumption by restricting production, and take every precaution to prevent both illicit manufacture within the State and smuggling of liquor from outside.

The number of stills and shops for the sale of both foreign and country spirituous liquors underwent no change. There were 124 stills, 164 country and 3 foreign liquor shops. The first two classes of institutions are distributed all over the State, excluding the estates of the privileged Jagirdars and Maharajs numbering in all 95. The number of stills and shops supplying liquor to the public taken together was, therefore, 288 giving an average of one still or one shop for every 14 villages. Of the foreign liquor shops two were in Jodhpur and one at Merta Road Railway Station, the latter is exclusively for the use of the travelling public.

The distillations in Jodhpur city rose from 85,602 bottles in 1906-07 to 90,380 during the year and the number of bottles sold from 83,457 to 87,675 with the result that the sale proceeds rose from Rs. 52,347 to Rs. 56,080. The total quantity of liquor produced in 1907-08 (excluding private distillations by the privileged Jagirdars) was 3,32,295 bottles, out of which 3,28,150 bottles were sold against 2,93,433 and 2,90,800, respectively, of the last year, giving roughly a consumption of 16 against 15 of a bottle per head of the population, taking the population at what it was in 1901. The larger sale is principally due to a greater number of marriages that were celebrated in view of the approaching *Singhasi*, an astrological conjunction during the malicious influence of which no marriage amongst Hindus can take place. The present degree of indulgence when averaged per head of population does not, however, reveal the existence of any intemperate habits.

Country liquor continues to be manufactured in 3 qualities varying in strength, and sold at the same rate as prevailed in the last year. The qualities and the prices were as follows:—

- (1) *Chhata* which is 28 to 34 under proof is sold at 9 annas per bottle.

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- (2) *Dubra* which is 22 to 27 under proof is sold at 12 annas per bottle.
- (3) *Asa* whose strength ranges between 20 and 40 over proof varies accordingly in price between 3 and 8 rupees a bottle.

The revenue under the head of excise comprises.—

(1) Revenue from farming the manufacture and sale of country liquor	Rs. 85,825
(2) Sale of intoxicating drugs	Rs. 7,034
(3) Sale of foreign liquors	Rs. 1,000
(4) Recovery of arrears	Rs. 558
(5) Advance payment of the excise contract for 1908-09	Rs. 16,441
(6) Miscellaneous	Rs. 792
(7) Fines	Rs. 825
Total	Rs. 1,12,475

This amount falls short of the last year by Rs. 3,134 which is due to decrease in the contract amount as also to less realization of arrears.

The total expenses of the Department amounted to Rs. 23,383 against Rs. 22,249 of the year before and consisted of

(1) Establishment charges	Rs. 8,400
(2) Compensation to Jagirdars	Rs. 13,893
(3) Travelling allowance	Rs. 753
(4) Contingencies	Rs. 337

The increase is chiefly due to payment of arrears of compensation.

The outstill system at present in vogue in Marwar has several obvious defects and the Darbar are contemplating to improve their excise administration by the introduction of the Central distillery system.

26. Railway.—Fifteen pergunas of the State are served by railway two southern (Bali and Desuri) and four eastern (Sojat, Jaitaran, Marot and Sambhar) by the Rajputana-Malwa Railway which runs to a length of 126 miles, and nine by the Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway which runs from East to West, the length owned by the Darbar being 463·89 miles.

The construction of the J.-B Railway was commenced in 1881 and since then the Darbar have actively and steadily identified themselves with a policy of Railway extension.

In the four years ending with 1885, the Jodhpur-Marwar Junction portion (length 64 miles) was completed. During the next two years, the Luni-Pachbhadra section (length 60 miles) was constructed. In 1891 Jodhpur was connected with the Bikaner frontier (length 123½ miles) and in the following two years Merta Road was linked to Kuchaman Road (length 73 miles). The year 1900 saw the opening of the Balotra-Shadipalli line which established a direct and the shortest route to the Karachi sea-port (length 134½ miles), so that

during the two decades ending on 1900 the Darbar at their own cost spread out metals over a length of 455 miles. During the 8 years that have followed, certain diversions were made covering a length of 8.89 miles. A further extension from Degana towards Hissar is under construction.

The average cost of construction per mile was Rs. 26,601 under the able management of Mr. Home, C.I.E., whose good work in Marwar cannot be too highly spoken of. The net receipts have been as under:—

1891	Rs.	4,81,687
1902-03	Rs.	7,11,238
1907-08	Rs.	10,86,473

The Railway has proved itself a blessing both in developing the economic situation and in protecting the country against famine to which it is chronically subject. It has on the one hand become a perennial source of not inconsiderable revenue while on the other by opening many of the worst situated districts to the grain marts of the United Provinces and the Punjab as well as the rice fields of Sindh it has practically secured the country against fitful fluctuations in the prices of food grains which generally disorganise the rural economy. It has no doubt levelled the prices of food grains and sometimes has been instrumental in raising the prices even in good years when the demand from without is abnormal. The Railway has established its claim to being a very important commissariat asset and the surest weapon of defence against agrarian catastrophes.

Of the two public works referred to in the last report the management of the Ice and Aerated water factory was transferred to the charge of the State Engineer. The traffic working of the city goods tramway alone continues to be under the direct management of the railway department. It yielded a revenue of Rs. 7,684/-. Miscellaneous improvements, however, cost Rs. 7,624/-.

In connection with the Jodhpur section of the Degana-Hissar line, the construction of which was taken in hand in November 1907 its earthwork was completed and a new stock of material ordered from England while plate-laying was in progress. The total expenditure up to the close of the year amounted to Rs. 7,18,765.

The actual capital outlay up to 30th September 1907 was Rs. 1,27,11,486. The expenditure on the open line during the year under report was Rs. 6,97,690, the principal of which was the relaying Jodhpur—Merta-Road Section costing Rs. 2,88,381.

The telegraph line from Luni Junction to Kuchaman Road and from Merta Road to Bikaner frontier was purchased by the Government Telegraph

Department at Rs. 1,63,958— which sum has been credited to Railway Capital, so that at the close of the year the total net capital outlay (including Digana-Hissar Line under construction) aggregated Rs. 1,39,63,983.

The receipts exhibited a slight falling off while the working expenses rose and the result was that the net earnings
 Revenue. fell from Rs. 11,02,967/- to Rs. 10,86,473/-.

The decrease in the receipts is attributed to a shrinkage in the goods traffic consequent upon the reduced export of grain from the Punjab to Karachi and Bombay. On the other hand the coaching traffic was comparatively brisk. The enhancement in the working expenses was wholly due to the running of extra trains between Merta Road and Hanumangarh; the passenger train mileage having increased by 66,680 train miles over the total for the last year. Moreover, the rolling stock is being steadily added to, and both labour and stores required for the purpose have been duly augmented.

The net earnings amounted to 8·2 per cent of the capital outlay on the open line against 8·66 per cent of last year. The working expenses including a debit of Rs. 1,51,000 transferred to the sinking fund for renewal of Way were 55·03 per cent of the gross earnings against 47·53 of the last year.

The thanks of the Durbar are due to Mr. Todd for his able management of this important department.

27. Customs.—The *sayar* or customs has always been one of the most important sources of revenue of the state. It ranked third in importance in former times and was estimated by Col. Todd at Rs. 4,30,000 in a good year. At the present time it is nearly thrice this amount. This increase of revenue is chiefly due to the growth of commerce under the combined influence of continued undisturbed peace due to the advent of British Raj and the removal of a host of vexatious imposts in 1882 and afterwards.

Previous to that year numerous imposts existed, viz Export, Import, Rahdari or *paragana* dues and any number of local dues. In 1875 an effort was made to introduce reforms by substituting a frontier duty leviable from all, called the *rawanah*, for the *paragana* dues; but as the other taxes and cesses still remained in force, trade continued to be greatly hampered. The revenue was farmed out to the highest bidder, the Raj assuming the management only when the contractor had become bankrupt and until another was found to take his place. It was collected according to a general tariff based on the *kanungoe's* account books. The system was open to obvious evils; it led to gross abuses and, hampering trade most effectively, prevented the expansion of revenue.

To remove these evils the Darbar entrusted the management in 1882 to Mr. Hewson who introduced a series of useful reforms. All the octroi duties, monopolies and miscellaneous excise and other taxes were abolished and only the frontier duty on goods imported into, exported from and in transit through Marwar was kept. A Tariff based on the general principle of reducing the duties on necessities and enhancing those on luxuries was prepared and published.

Since the introduction of this system the policy, which underlay it has been further carried out. The system was extended to the Jagirs also by giving the Jagirdars a fixed compensation annually or a rebate on the goods exported from or imported into the *Patta* villages in lieu of the duties they were previously levying. The transit duties were abolished in 1890-91 throughout the State except on Opium, *Ganja* and *Charas*. The tariff was also reduced gradually by the removal of the export duty from a large number of articles and of the import duty on a smaller number.

In the subjoined table are given the income and expenditure of the Department during the years 1902-03 and 1907-08.

Year	Income Rs.	Expenditure. Rs.
1902-03	9,72,884.	1,83,774.
1907-08	13,58,183.	1,67,883.

The chief sources of income are jaggery, sugar, cloth, opium, groceries and tobacco among the imports and animals and wool among the exports. Opium is imported chiefly from Kotah and as a source of revenue is subject to serious fluctuations. The revenue derived from animals comes chiefly from the export of sheep and goats, which are every year exported in large numbers to Ahmedabad and other places. The revenue from all these sources shrinks considerably in time of famine.

In the year under report a new edition of the Customs Rules and Tariff in English with Hindi translation on the opposite page was issued. Only a few changes were made in the course of the year. The more important of these were the abolition of the import duty on empty tins and on old or second hand articles of whatever value if meant for private use and under Rs 10/- in value if meant for sale, and the levy of duty on articles of Kirana not specified in the tariff at the lower rate of Rs 1/14/- per maund. These changes are expected to serve public convenience without causing any appreciable loss of revenue.

In view of the abrupt cessation of rain in August 1907 and of the apprehension of scarcity the income for the year had been estimated in the budget at Rs. 10,50,000/-

The actual receipts, however, amounted to Rs. 13,48,161 exceeding the estimate by Rs. 2,98,161. This good result was due to a busy marriage season which kept the demand for such main articles of import as sugar, jaggery, cloth and Kirana much above the average and to the striking expansion of the demand for opium and silver occasioned by a considerable fall in their prices. The receipts include Rs. 19,287 credited to the Department in the course of the year as it had inadvertently been counted twice by the Railway Audit Office in the expenditure incurred by the Customs agency under the J. B. Railway between August 1905 and September 1907. After making adjustments relating chiefly to cash in transit at the beginning and close of the year the receipts yielded Rs. 13,58,183 which was remitted to the Treasury.

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As compared with the income of the last year the receipts show a decrease of Rs. 11,701. This was mainly due to the heavy rains in July and August which compelled a suspension of traffic in general and reduced the export of animals in particular. The more important fluctuations are noted below:—

Increase.		Decrease.	
<i>Exports:—</i>		<i>Exports:—</i>	
Ghee	Rs 3,633	Animals	Rs 59,869
Wheat	" 3,222	Wool	" 16,186
Cotton	" 2,436	Hides	" 2,975
		Sesamum, rape seed &c.	" 3,790
<i>Imports:—</i>		<i>Imports:—</i>	
Opium	" 20,693	Refined sugar	" 13,087
Silver	" 16,564	Unrefined sugar	" 24,926
Yarn and thread	" 2,672	Tobacco	" 10,497
Rice	" 2,114	Ghee	" 1,291
Oils	" 7,609	Animals	" 14,330
Lace	" 2,285		
Metals	" 5,342		
Timber	" 2,085		
Cotton seed	" 2,470		
Cloth	" 6,251		
Kirana	" 6,517		

These fluctuations are important, furnishing, as they do, an index to the general economic situation in the State. Under exports the increase under wheat and cotton was due to the high prices obtainable in the outside markets, while that under ghee was due to the extension of the demand for Marwar ghee in other provinces. The decrease under hides shows that for the greater part of the year there was less animal mortality. The decrease under animals amounted to Rs. 59,869 or nearly 43 p. c. and was due to the suspension of traffic in them and to heavy mortality from disease owing to the rains towards the close of the year just when the export is usually brisk. The export of wool suffered from a depression in the outside market, while the reduced export of sesamum was due partly to a bad harvest and partly to a growing local demand for the commodity for the manufacture of oil. Under imports the receipts from opium were the largest on record since the adoption of the license system owing to excessive imports induced by a continued drop in the price of the drug. From a similar cause the revenue from silver increased nearly fourfold. The increase under oils and rice seems to be due to their taking the place of dear ghee and wheat respectively. The increase under yarn and thread, repeated this year, shows that the local weavers keenly appreciate the protection given to their industry by the Darbar. The increase under timber in spite of higher prices and also the increase under metals, lace, *kirana* and cloth may be taken as evidences of general economic betterment. The increase under cotton seed indicates the insufficiency of fodder in a few places before the outbreak of the monsoon. The receipts from jaggery, sugar, tobacco and ghee were less than in the previous year owing to the prevalence of high prices in the foreign markets. The decrease under import of animals would indicate that the agri-

cultural classes did not feel the need of further adding to their livestock, but it was also due to the heavy rains, which greatly reduced the import in the last 3 months of the year.

Particulars relating to the expenditure of the Department are given in the following comparative statement:--

Particulars.	Budget 1907-08.			Actual expenditure 1907-08.			Previous year.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1. Cost of collection ...	94,728	11	0	83,976	7	5	84,000	9	6
2. Other items ...									
a. Compensation ...	35,451	11	0	39,557	4	2	47,152	7	0
b. Rebate ...	13,890	0	0	18,152	5	0	12,235	13	0
c. Refunds ...	15,875	0	0	20,439	13	0	22,444	9	0
d. Miscellaneous advances, etc. ...	54	10	0	1,234	9	3	687	0	3
Total ...	65,271	5	0	79,383	15	5	82,519	13	3
Grand total ...	1,60,000	0	0	1,63,860*	6	10	1,66,520	6	9

* Excluding Rs. 4,523, of which Rs. 4,514 represents the amount of royalty on Fuller's earth remitted from Barmer Station to Barmer Sayar and Rs. 9 a mere Audit Office adjustment.

This statement shows that in comparison with the estimate there was a decrease of Rs. 10,752 under cost of collection chiefly due to the postponement, on financial grounds, of the adoption of the scheme for raising the scale of pay in the department for the next year; and an increase of Rs. 4,105 under compensation owing to the payment of Rs. 4,108 5-3 to certain Barmer Jagirdars in connection with the working of the mines of Fuller's Earth by the Darbar, of Rs. 4,262 under rebate owing partly to the payment of arrears and partly to the expansion of the revenue beyond the estimate and of Rs. 4,564 under refunds which was entirely the outcome of heavy import of opium into Jaisalmer, necessitating the remittance of Rs. 6,613-11-3 in excess of the estimate. On the other hand, a comparison with the expenditure in the previous year shows that there was a decrease both in the cost of collection and in the other items of expenditure and a total decrease of Rs. 3,160 in the aggregate expenditure.

28. Salt.—In 1870, the Darbar leased out to the Supreme Government the right to manufacture, sell and levy duty on salt produced on the border of Sambhar Lake, Nawa and Gudah and 9 years later other principal salt sources viz., Pachbhadra, Didwana and Phalodi and the Luni Tract were also leased out to the British Government in consideration of

- (1) an annual payment of Rs. 9,61,395 together with royalty equal to $\frac{1}{5}$ th of the total payable on excess sales of salt, irrespective of the place of manufacture,

(2) a fixed quantity of salt under 2 distinct heads:—

(a) for *Khāsa Rasora* free of all charges—24,000 Mds.

(b) for local consumption on which Government charges the selling price—2,25,000 Mds.

It yields the largest contribution to the State revenue amounting to about one-fourth of the gross receipts.

Out of the stipulated amount of 2,49,000 Mds. 32,487½ Mds. Edible Salt. lapsed and 2,16,512½ Mds. of salt were taken delivery of. This, added to 3,01,902 Mds. the balance in stock at the opening of the year under retrospect, gave a total of 5,18,414½ Mds. out of which 2,12,862 Mds. were sold.

The Khari salt is chiefly used for industrial purposes. Its manufacture is directly under State control. There being a sufficient quantity in stock, no fresh salt was produced during the year. Out of 3,010 Mds. in stock 2915 Mds. were disposed of.

2,229½ Mds of saltpetre were manufactured against 2,759 Mds. in 1906-07. Saltpetre.

The salt revenue aggregated Rs. 15,84,998 against Rs 14,41,875 of Revenue. the last year. the excess being chiefly contributed by the sale of duty free salt.

The realizations comprised:—

	Rs.
Payments in consideration of the lease of salt sources	9,61,395
Royalty	2,13,757
Sale proceeds of duty free salt	4,01,087
Recovery of arrears	374
Miscellaneous	8,385
Total ...	15,84,998

CHAPTER V.

29. Finance and Revenue.—Previous to 1885 there was no regular public Treasury in the State, the practice being to spend the revenues in advance, to assign the actual receipts to a banker and to draw on him for expenses from time to time paying both interest and discount for these advances. The result was that during the previous 14 years nearly 19 lakhs of rupees were so paid and the State was plunged into a state of chronic indebtedness. The establishment of a Raj Treasury, free from the meddlesome greed of a banker, dates from 1st April 1885.

Salt, Customs and Land Revenue form, as they did before, the principal sources of income and lately Railway has become an important accessory.

Among the chief channels of disbursement are:—Contribution to the Imperial Government, Palace expenditure, Military, Civil Establishment, P. W. Department and Railway Capital.

The revenue of the State has steadily developed except during the adverse years of scarcity or famine when the inflation of Railway receipts from grain traffic made some amends for the shrinkage of revenue in other directions accompanied with enhanced expenditure on various forms of relief.

In 1885 the figures for revenue and expenditure stood at Rs. 38,61,141 and Rs. 38,18,926, respectively. In 1901-02 the receipts were Rs. 45,90,417 and the expenditure rose to Rs. 43,31,720.

The year under report was one of steady improvement all round, in spite of the fact that the Kharif crop had partially failed. The receipts aggregated Rs. 71,58,660 showing an excess of a little over 11 lakhs over the estimated revenue and of about 8 lakhs over the realizations of the last year and constitute a record. The disbursements—the prominent items of which are the investments in Railway Capital Rs. (14,16,455), and raising the Reserve and Famine Funds (Rs. 4,79,805), and the Sinking Fund Rs. 1,50,000, amounting in all to Rs. 20,46,260, and the reduction of liabilities by Rs. 1,64,450—exceed the budget limits by about $3\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs and the last year's expenditure by nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. Though a provision was made in this budget to transfer a sum of Rs. 6,64,000 from the Reserve Fund to meet the expenditure on Degana-Hissar line yet the improvement in the financial condition did not only dispense with the necessity of drawing upon that Fund, but on the other hand a sum of Rs. 3,79,805 was added to it. The year closed with an actual surplus of nearly 7 lakhs against the estimated deficit of $\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs. The amount devoted to P. W. D., Education and Police was in excess of that of the last year by Rs. 99,483, being Rs. 8,63,266 as against Rs. 7,63,783 of the year before.

Appendix XXII gives tabulated comparative detailed statements of receipts and expenditure, an abstract of which is given below:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAR.	ORDINARY.		EXTRAORDINARY.		TOTAL.		Closing balance.
	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1907-08 ... { Budget ...	53,64,650	44,80,165	6,84,000	16,30,750	60,48,650	61,10,915	19,20,721
Actuals ...	66,95,372	46,93,098	4,63,288	17,68,418	71,58,660	64,61,516	
1906-07 ... { Budget ...	59,21,511	40,78,350	20,000	18,60,440	59,41,511	59,38,790	12,23,577
Actuals ...	63,13,958	39,11,147	2,647	23,89,555	63,16,605	63,00,702	

The revenue was mostly derived from ordinary receipts, the extraordinary sources contributing about 6 per cent of the total revenue.

The important variations under the principal heads of revenue are given below:—

	Rs.
1. Customs	... + 3,08,183
2. Hawala	... + 4,61,932
3. Irrigation	... + 94,462
4. Hakumats	... + 90,827
5. Forests	... - 17,544
6. Interest	... + 63,700
7. Hukamnama	... + 41,580
8. Chakri	... + 47,446

*NOTE.—The famine fund is now transferred to ordinary expenditure.

Improvement in the season and the development of trade account for the increase in Customs. To the bumper Rabi and Sewaj crop and an improvement in the condition of the agriculturists is to be attributed the inflation under Land Revenue, Irrigation and Hakumats. The decrease under Forests was due to the diminished sale of forest produce owing to breaches of railway and other means of communication. The investments having been augmented yielded a larger interest. The recovery of arrears under the commutation scheme and succession fees contributed to enhance the revenue under 7 and 8.

Under extraordinary heads a sum of Rs. 1,63,958 was received on account of the purchase of the Telegraph Line by the Government of India and Rs. 2,89,791 were credited in final settlement of the Railway accounts.

The total disbursements through ordinary channels exceeded the budget limits by Rs. 2,12,933. The expenditure incurred on capital outlay on the open line is chiefly responsible for this increase. Under extraordinary expenditure the noteworthy items are:—

	Rs.
1. Construction of the Degana-Hissar line ...	7,18,765
2. Raising the Famine, Reserve and Sinking Funds, ...	6,29,805
3. H. H's marriage at Udaipur ...	1,04,168
4. Payment of debts ...	1,64,450

The last amount was made up of :—

(a) Personal debts of H. H. the Maharaja (thus reducing the liabilities to Rs. 2,04,294) ...	1,10,000
(b) Other debts ...	54,450

Financial Position.—In the great famine of 1899-00 the State had to contract a loan of Rs. 35,35,000 from the Supreme Government for an extensive scheme of relief measures and the current administrative expenditure. A year before, a loan of 25½ lakhs had had to be taken from the Mysore Darbar for the construction of the Shadipali Balotra section of the Darbar's railway system; other debts aggregated Rs. 32,70,087. Altogether there was a grand total debt of Rs. 93,55,087. During the six years and a half ending on 30th September 1908 the Government loan was cleared off and the Sinking Fund towards the Mysore loan completed, while other debts were discharged to the extent of Rs. 29,54,527 and a sum of Rs. 9,37,204 was paid as interest on the various loans. Besides, the Darbar advanced Rs. 2,85,000 on land securities and invested in different funds Rs. 40,69,238 and has a closing balance of Rs. 19,20,721 in the Treasury.

To sum up, in 6½ years, debts were discharged of the aggregate amount of Rs. 74,26,731, a sum of Rs. 43,54,238 was invested and Rs. 19,20,721 are held as the closing balance in the treasury.

At the close of 1907-08 the financial position of the State was as under:—

The assets aggregated Rs. 2,19,65,275 and consisted of —

			Rs
Closing balance	...	...	19,20,721
Recoverable arrears	...	...	16,95,332
Railway	...	...	1,39,63,983
Famine, Mysore Loan and			
Reserve Funds	...	...	40,69,238
*Sinking Fund for renewal of rails	...		3,16,000
Total	...		2,19,65,274

Against the above assets, there were liabilities on account of —

State debts	{ Mysore Loan	...	...	25,50,000
	{ Other debts	...	...	1,11,266
	H. H.'s personal debts	...	...	2,04,294
	Total	...		28,65,560

The latter are about 13 per cent of the former and if the liabilities were deducted from the assets, the net assets would amount to Rs. 1,90,99,714 against Rs. 1,60,88,785 on 30th September 1907.

Concurrently with a rigorous control of the finances resulting in a substantial reduction of debt and rehabilitation of the Darbar's credit, various reforms in the administration have been effected entailing permanent additions to current expenditure, such as the institution of a system of audit, the reorganisation of the Police, the raising of the strength of the Imperial Service troops, the extension of Public Works, and the development of Education. While these reforms will be maintained and steadily adhered to, more still will be taken in hand in the order of their urgency, in the accomplishment of which the Darbar can afford to look forward with a feeling of buoyancy and hope.

CHAPTER VI.

30. **Medical.**—Medical organization in the State dates from 1853 when a small dispensary was opened in the capital city. Vaccination was introduced in 1866 and attained great popularity under Col: Adams since 1885 when a successful operation was performed on the present Maharaja,—then a boy of 6 years of age. The Department which is under the control of the Residency Surgeon extends its supervision to a Lunatic Asylum opened in 1894 and a Leper Asylum opened in 1905 besides the usual hospitals and dispensaries and embraces within the scope of its activities general sanitary inspection and plague surveillance.

Including the Jaswant Hospital for women and the Police Hospital, Jodhpur, 23 Hospitals and Dispensaries were open at the close of the year, compared with 24 of the last year. The Dispensary of Pokhāran Thikana was closed on the 24th May 1908 on the Hospital Assistant having resigned his appointment.

*NOTE.—Rs. 1,50,000 reserved every year and included in the Railway working expenditure were not shown in the previous reports.

1,65,934 outdoor and 1,873 indoor patients were treated, and 659 major and 6,146 minor operations performed. The figures for the preceding 12 months were 1,50,802 outdoor and 1,571 indoor patients, with 418 major and 5,939 minor operations.

Following upon the heavy rainfall, malarial fever broke out in a severely epidemic form since the middle of August. Quinine for prophylactic issue has been widely distributed throughout the State by the agency of local officials. The mortality on account of malaria, it is apprehended, will probably be considerably above the usual. Scurvy cases applying for the medical relief numbered 112 against 101 of the previous year.

Forty deaths occurred from small-pox in the Jodhpur city. Disinfection of the houses in which the deaths occurred was properly carried out. Five cases of the disease were also treated at District Dispensaries during the period under report.

Cholera prevailed at Makrana in an epidemic form. The first fatal case traced was that of a Mohamedan Silawat at the marble quarry. He was attacked on the 14th and died on the 16th August. 67 cases, 51 of which proved fatal occurred between the 14th August and the 7th September 1908. Necessary precautions were taken to prevent its further spread. A Hospital Assistant was sent to Makrana with a compounder and all the necessary medicines and appliances. The wells as also the infected houses were disinfected and cholera cases were segregated as far as practicable. The inhabitants of Makrana were prohibited from attending the local Parbatsar and Phalodi fairs. The booking of passengers to Makrana station for Parbatsar fair was stopped; and persons visiting or leaving the fair were not allowed to pass through Makrana. A fatal case of cholera was also reported on the 29th September 1908 within the Raj limits at Kuchaman Road.

No outbreak of plague was reported. Seven imported cases with 5 deaths were returned. Plague precautionary inspection posts remained open throughout the year at Jodhpur, Barmer, Kuchaman Road and Marwar Junction.

The subjoined memo. furnishes the statistics for 1885-86, 1902-03 and 1907-08:--

				Y E A R S.		
				1885-86.	1902-03.	1907-08.
No. of dispensaries	...	...	5	22	23
No of patients treated	...	..	25,433	1,02,687	1,67,807
No. of operations performed	...	...	1,949	6,295	6,805
No. of persons vaccinated	...	...	40,457	52,904	56,949
Total departmental expenditure	...	...	Rs. 6,574	Rs. 35,878	Rs. 69,868

19 lunatics were treated; 4 were discharged otherwise, 1 was cured, 2 died, and 12 remained under treatment at the close of the year.

The expenditure on the Marwar Dispensaries during the year amounted to Rs. 69,868 as per details given below:—

Dispensaries	...	...	Rs. 4,6101
Jaswant Female Hospital	...	...	8,700
Residency Surgeon's allowance	...	...	5,400
Vaccination	...	...	5,055
Miscellaneous	...	...	4,612
Total	...	...	69,868

31 Vaccination.—The vaccination staff consists of 1 Deputy Superintendent, 1 Assistant Superintendent and 22 Vaccinators. The Hospital Assistant, Hewson Hospital, Jodhpur continued to inspect the vaccination work in Jodhpur city during the year under report.

The total number of primary vaccinations performed was 56,949 with a reported successful percentage of 99·11 and of re-vaccinations, 7, with a reported successful percentage of 16·66. Of the total number 2,586 primary vaccinations were done by the Hospital Assistants at the various Dispensaries.

The average number of vaccinations performed by each vaccinator, excluding the work done by the Hospital Assistants, was 2,471.

The Residency Surgeon inspected 8,152 children at 517 towns and villages of Marwar: of these 97·12 per cent were successfully vaccinated. The number inspected by the subordinate inspecting staff was 19,215 with a successful percentage varying from 95·50 to 98·08.

32. Leper Asylum.—Fifty two cases of Leprosy were treated at the Dispensaries as compared with 28 of last year. Jodhpur lepers are segregated at a specially constructed Leper Asylum at Nimba Nimbri, 8 miles from the city and the average number of inmates was 54.

33 Vital statistics.—The registration of vital statistics is confined to the walled city of Jodhpur and J. B. Railway limits. 4,390 births and 2,892 deaths were registered, the birth rate being 72·64 and the death rate 47·85 per thousand. In the last year the birth rate was 60·41 and the death rate 39·85 per mille.

The causes of death were reported as follows:—

Smallpox	...	...	40
Fever	...	...	1,920
Respiratory system	...	...	114
Diarrhoea & Dysentery	...	...	171
Injuries	...	...	28
All other causes	...	...	619

Within railway limits in Marwar territory 48 births and 50 deaths were reported.

CHAPTER VII.

34. **Education.** - English education was first endowed by the Darbar in 1869 by establishing in the capital city, besides a Hindi School, an Anglo-Vernacular School, since developed into and known as the Darbar High School.

9 Vernacular Schools in 1870, 5 in 1886, 4 in 1903, 12 in 1905, 1 in 1907 and 2 in 1908 were opened in the districts. One Anglo-Vernacular School was opened in 1873, one in 1875, five in 1886, 3 in 1896, one in 1903, 2 in 1905 and 1 in 1907.

Two Nobles' Schools opened in 1875 (since combined into one institution and named after Col: Powlett) were amalgamated with the Rajput School in 1896. Since 1906 the Nobles' School has been maintained as a separate institution.

In 1893 a College was established after the name of His Highness the late Maharaja. It is affiliated to the Allahabad University, up to the B. A. standard and possesses a good library as well as a well equipped science laboratory.

The policy of giving grants-in-aid to institutions maintained by private agencies was inaugurated in 1902. There are in the capital city six private institutions maintained by certain castes in the special interest of their boys. Since 1902 all these have been receiving very substantial grants-in-aid. The said schools are (1) the Sardar School named after the present Maharaja and maintained by the Oswal community. (2) The Jubilee Sir Pratap Institute maintained by the Kayasths. (3) The Sumar School maintained by the Malis. (4) The Anglo-Vedic School maintained by the Srimali Brahmins. (5) The Islamia Madrasa and (6) The Faiz Mohamadi Madrasa. All these with the exception of No: 5 conform their courses of instruction to those adopted in the Darbar High School and are feeders of the upper classes of this institution.

Both in the districts and in the capital there are a large number of private schools called *Poshals* and *Maktabas*. They are largely attended and conducted by *Gurans* or *Moulvis* respectively. In the Poshals, the boys are taught just so much Hindi and arithmetic as will answer the requirements of business. About Rs 4,000/- are spent annually in grants to these schools since 1906. Education at all the State institutions and the denominational schools is absolutely free. Scholars carrying their education beyond the primary stage until, and beyond the secondary stage since, the establishment of the College have received handsome stipends during the regular course of study. Scholars pursuing courses of study in the lower forms, for which no stipends are available, may compete for prizes systematically distributed since 1902 as rewards for regular attendance and proficiency.

Since 1886, eighty-five students have passed the matriculation; since 1895, forty-nine have passed the F. A.; and since 1899 eighteen have passed the B. A. examination.

Education in Marwar has received considerable stimulus since 1902.

	No. of students.	Cost.
1902	1,686	Rs. 37,503
1907-08	2,997	„ 61,787

The number of State institutions rose from 51 to 53. Two of the existing schools were raised to the English Middle standard, while a Vernacular Training School was established for Hindi teachers in the Jodhpur city. The number of scholars fell however from 3,139 to 2,997, a fall of 142 or nearly 5 per cent. The decrease is chiefly noticeable in the primary vernacular schools whether State or aided and is principally due to the excessive prevalence of malaria. The average daily attendance was 2,270 or about 76 per cent against 73 of the last year.

According to sex, 97·5 per cent of the total number under instruction were boys and 2·5 per cent girls, excluding the number of girls in the aided girls' school at Desuri. And according to caste and religion, there were 820 Brahmins, 173 Rajputs, 14 Charans, 188 Kayasths, 920 Mahajans and 560 other Hindu castes, whereas there were 322 Mohammedans. In the State aided schools numbering 29 there were 2,054 students including 32 girls in the Desuri girls school with an average daily attendance of 1,694 against 2,129 in the last year. The grand total number of scholars in State and State-aided schools is thus 5051. The aided schools are valuable auxiliaries to the State institutions.

The number of unaided schools rose from 184 to 193. As no returns from these schools are received, reliable figures cannot be given, but the number of scholars may roughly be estimated at 6,500.

This year 3 new buildings were built as school-houses on a uniform standard plan at Pali, Merta and Sojat, while an old one at Bilara suffered a complete collapse owing to heavy rains.

The number of Inspectors remains the same as last year *viz* 3, and most of the schools were inspected twice and some three times. With a view to secure greater efficiency in inspection, one of the Inspectors has been sent to the Training College at Allahabad to receive training.

The following is a brief account of each State institution:—

The number of students fell from 42 to 36, a decrease of 15 per cent. Seven students were sent up for the B. A. degree examination. Out of these 2 were successful. One of these, Kanwar Chain Singh (son of the Thakur of Pohkaran who is the Pradhan and the head of the Champawat clan of Rathores) was placed in the 2nd division and one in the 3rd division. Out of the 9 students sent up for the Intermediate examination, 6 were successful (3 in the 2nd division and 3 in the 3rd).

The number on the rolls was 631 as against 614 of the last year and the average daily attendance was 470 or 74·5 per cent.

Out of 10 boys that were sent up for the Entrance examination of the Allahabad University 7 came out successful, two of whom were placed in the second division and 5 in the 3rd. Out of the total number on the rolls, 36 were in the higher section, 44 in the middle section, and 551 in the primary section. In the City Branch School there were 139 boys against 107 of last year, showing an increase of 30.

In the Telegraph Training class there were only 6 students as compared with 29 in the last year.

This institution was reopened on 1st February 1906 for the benefit of the sons of Rajput Jagirdars. It being a feeder to the Mayo College at Ajmer, the scholars pursue much the same curriculum as the one adopted in that college. The number of boys on the school roll at the end of the year was 14, with a daily average attendance of 8.

The Nobles' School.

There were 75 girls against 86 of last year, with an average daily attendance of 67 or 85.3 per cent. Classified according to caste, there were Brahmans 41, Rajputs 6, Mahajans 14, other castes 14.

The Hewson Girl's school.

The total number of boys was 37 as compared with 41 of last year, a decrease of 4, with a daily average attendance of 27. It is contemplated to have this school affiliated to the Benares Sanskrit College.

The Sanskrit School.

There were 14 A. V. schools, excluding the Jodhpur City Branch school, as against 13 of the preceding year, with 750 students on their rolls against 733 of the year before. The Upper Primary school at Sojat and the Vernacular school at Sambhar have been converted into Middle Schools. The staff of the Jalor and Nawa schools have recently been strengthened by the addition of one English knowing assistant teacher in each case.

The District Anglo-Vernacular Schools.

The number of Vernacular schools including the new Vernacular school opened at Kekind and excluding the Sambhar school (converted last year into an Anglo-Vernacular school) was 32. The number of students on their rolls was 1,303 with a daily average attendance of 1000 against 1502 and 1020 respectively of the preceding year.

The Vernacular Schools.

The efforts of the Darbar in extending primary education among the masses are handicapped by the paucity of local teachers; and though provision was made in the budget allotment of the department for starting 10 vernacular schools, only two could be opened; while in the two new Anglo Vernacular schools it was not possible to secure the full complement of teachers. To obviate difficulties of this kind in future, a Training School was during the year started in Jodhpur which may materially improve the character of teaching in the Anglo-Vernacular schools. A scheme is under contemplation by which 2 or 3 matriculated young men will annually be sent for training at some of the Training schools in British India.

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

35. *Storage of fodder.*—To provide against bad seasons grass storage was undertaken in 1903-04 and the reserve has since been steadily increased.

The rainfall of the year was particularly favourable to the growth of grass and fodder crops, a bumper harvest of which was reaped and a considerable quantity duly stored to meet future exigencies.

	Revenue Department	Forest Department
Balance on 30th September 1907. }	32,942 Ms.	18,304 Mds.
Stacked during 1907-08. }	49,704 „	6,925 „
Total	81,746 „	25,229 „
Utilised in Darbar stables and other departments. }	15,144 „	...
Sold to the public	208 „	...
Total	15,352 „	
Balance in stock on 30th September 1908.	66,394 „	25,229 „
Grand total	91,623 Mds.	

There was no addition to the area under fuel and fodder reserve which remained at 20 square miles. Khejra, Ber, and other indigenous species have been sown broadcast in the reserved area and the seedlings are doing well.

36. Factories.—The only factory in Marwar within the meaning of the Indian Factories Act is the Loco and Carriage shops attached to the Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway. It is worked by steam and finds employment for a daily average of 1071 operatives.

In addition to this there are the Ice and Aerated Waters Factory and the State Printing Press owned by the Darbar and 5 Wool and Cotton Presses, one Oil Press and one Flour Mill owned by private individuals. The first and the last are worked by steam.

In the Ice and Aerated Waters Factory 23 male adults are on an average employed and in the Printing Press 89. In the former 2211 Maunds of Ice and 590 gross of aerated waters were sold during the year.

The total output of the marble quarries for the calendar year ending 31st December was 2,571 tons valued at Rs. 22,417 and the total receipts of the year amounted to Rs. 28,548. The average daily number of persons employed thereon was 235.

34. The local Walter-krit-Rajputra-Hitakarni-Sabha.—During the year under review the number of marriages celebrated among the Rajputs was 1,000 of which only 12 were reported to be contrary to the prescribed rules, viz. 1) relating to age limit and 2 pertaining to marriage expenses. 12 suits relating to bigamy among the Rajputs were filed.

The marriages among the Charans numbered 68, of which only one was contrary to the age limit.

The memo given below shows the disposal of suits relating to the breach of rules during the year:—

Caste.	Pending.	Reported during the year.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending.
Rajputs ...	21	24	45	5	40
Charans. ...	2	1	3	2	1
Total ...	23	25	48	7	41

The measure contemplated with a view to suppress the practice of *Tika* (money offered at the time of betrothal) and referred to in the last report remained in abeyance for want of an assurance of co-operation from other States in Rajputana and Central India to give effect to a similar measure.

APPENDICES.

Appendix No. I

Names of high Officers in the Jodhpur Residency and the Marwar State and showing changes in personnel during the year 1907-08.

Name of Officer.	Appointment	P E R I O D.		Remarks.
		From.	To	
Lt. Col. W. C. R. Stratton, I. A. ...	Resident, W. R. S. ...	1st October 1907.	2nd April 1908.	
H. V. Cobb, Esquire, I. C. S., M. A., L. L. B. ...	Do. ...	3rd April 1908.	18th September 1908.	
V. Gabriel, Esquire, I. C. S., C. V. O. ...	Do. ...	19th September 1908.	30th September 1908.	
Lt. W. A. Garstin, I. A. ...	Assistant Resident, W. R. S. ...	1st October 1907.	11th January 1908.	
Lt. W. B. Benton, I. A. ...	Do. ...	12th January 1908.	30th September 1908.	
Lt. Col. R. C. Macwatt, I. M. S. ...	Residency Surgeon, W. R. S. ...	1st October 1907.	30th September 1908.	
Rao Bahadur Pandit Sukhdeo Prasad, B. A., C. I. K. ...	Senior Member, Mahakma Khas. ...	Throughout the period.		
Rao Sahib Munshi Harnam Das ...	Junior Member, Mahakma Khas. ...			
Rao Bahadur Thakur Mangal Singh of Polhara ...	...		
Rao Bahadur Thakur Sher Singh of Kuchaman. ...	...		
Thakur Chain Singh of Asop ...	Members of Consultative Council. ...			
" Bijai Singh of Rian ...	...		
Kaviraja Murar Dan ...	...		

List of Laws in force in the Marwar State.

Description.	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during the year under report.	Remarks.
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Marwar Civil Procedure Code (including Limitation and Evidence Acts) 1886. 2. Marwar Criminal Code (Penal and Procedure Codes combined) 1887. 3. Excise Act 1887. 4. Stamps Act (including Court Fees Act) 1886, amended in 1889. 5. Rules for the Settlement of Criminal Tribes 1889. 6. Police Act 1905. 7. Act defining the powers of and for the guidance of Jagirdars exercising Judicial powers 1891. 8. Adoption Rules for Rajputs 1895-6. 9. Registration Act 1899, amended in 1902, and 1907. 10. Game Rules 1904. 11. Gambling Act 1905. 12. Registration of Inventions Act 1906. 13. The Tracking Rules 1906. 14. Leave Rules 1906. 15. Travelling Allowance Rules 1906. 16. The Marwar Agricultural Bank Act, 1906. 17. The Mehtana and suit valuation Rules 1907. 18. Leave Rules for Sardar Risala 1907. 	<p style="text-align: center;">Yes.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Nil</p>	

Appendix No. III.

Statement showing the strength, Cost and other particulars of the Military Force in the Marwar State for the year 1907-08.

ARM OF SERVICE.	NUMBER OF FIGHTING OFFICERS AND MEN.						DETAILS OF FORCE AT THE END OF THE CURRENT YEAR.						REMARKS.
	At the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Casualties.			At the end of the current year.	No. of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	No. of serviceable Guns.	Number of men.				
			Died.	Invalided.	Discharged,deserted etc				European commissioned Officers.	Native commissioned Officers.	Non-commissioned Of- ficers.	Fighting men.	
Artillery Jodhpur ...	228	62	3	...	59	228	1	60	..	2	4	222	Rs. 39,549
Garrison in Districts ...	152	...	...	...	14	138	1	..	..	...	4	134	
Sadar Infantry ...	1,077	172	11	...	219	1,019	1	..	..	32	110	877	1,32,033
Jodhpur I. S. Lancers ...	747	128	12	1	64	798	2	..	..	31	133	634	4,58,491
Total. ...	2,204	362	26	1	356	2,183	5	60	..	65	251	1,867	6,30,073
Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the Force, including followers													

Appendix No. IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Marwar State Police Force for the year 1907-08.

Description of office.	Number.	Pay of grade.	Total cost per mensem.	PUNISHMENT.			REWARD.		EDUCATION.		Remarks.
				Dis- mis- sed.	Fined, degraded or suspended.	Punished judicial- ly.	By promo- tion.	By money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruc- tion.	
Inspector-General of Police	1	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	1		{ 2 @ 150 each. 2 @ 200 " 1 vacant in city. * 1 @ 150, 1 @ 140, 1 @ 100 & 1 @ 65 each.
District Superintendents of Police	5	200	1700	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	5	
Instructors ...	4	...	455	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	4	
Inspectors 1st grade	3	75	225	.....	...	1	.....	.....	3	
Inspectors 2nd grade	7	50	350	.....	4	1	.....	.....	7	
Inspectors 3rd grade	9	40	360	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	9	
Sub-Inspectors 1st grade	14	30	420	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	14	
Do. 2nd grade	7	25	175	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	7	
Do. 3rd grade	†58	20	1,160	.....	35	1	.....	1	58	
Allowance to 217 Moharrirs §	...	3	651	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Havildars	51	9	459	3	1	31		† One post vacant in Bhojasar.
Nicks	111	8	888	1	7	82		§ Including Assistant Court Inspectors.

Constables ...	...	1,037	7	7,259	16	86	9	.....	1	352	
Mounted Constables	...	219	14	3,066	1	5	.....	.....	.....	33	
Jamiat Sowars	...	166	2	332	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	20	
Do. Foot	...	80	1	80	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	12	
Pagis 1st grade	...	17	8	136	}	4	.....	.....	.....	7	
Do. 2nd grade	...	51	7	357		...	.....	.....	.....	2	
Bhitis	...	†79	6	473	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
Allowance to 5 drill Instructors 2 @ 2 and 3 @ 1 each	...	.....	...	7	..	...			
Chaprasis ..	...	2	6	12	}	2					
	...	4	5	20							
Daftari	...	1	7	7	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	1	
	...	1	4	4	.....	...			
Farash	...	1	6	6	.....	...			
Khallasis	...	4	5	20	.....	...			
Sweepers	...	6	3	18	.....	...			
Mistri	...	1	30	25	.....	...			
Total ...	...	1,939	...	17,965	20	155	12	.....	3	648	

† One drawing Rs. 5 per man-
sem only.

|| 2 posts temporarily vacant.

Appendix No. W.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Marwar State during the year 1907-08.

State.	NUMBER OF OFFENCES COMMITTED.		NUMBER OF ACCUSED ARRESTED BY POLICE.		NUMBER OF ACCUSED SENT FOR TRIAL.		NUMBER OF ACCUSED CONVICTED.		NUMBER OF ACCUSED ACQUITTED OR DISCHARGED.		PERCENTAGE OF CONVICTION (COLUMNS 5 & 9).		PERCENTAGE OF CONVICTED OF ACCUSED SENT FOR TRIAL (COLUMNS 7 & 9).		REMARKS.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Marwar ...	1,999	2,039	1,627	1,617	1,579	1,543	753	883	419	390	46.28	54.60	47.68	57.22	

Appendix No. VI.

Statement showing the Value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Marwar State during the year 1907-08.

STATE.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		REMARKS.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Marwar ...	1,47,534	1,45,891	35,325	36,327	23.94	24.90	

Statements showing the number of Crimes committed, number of cases disposed of, and cases awaiting trial in the Maricopa State Courts during the year 1907-08.

...
property
ification ...
to commit suicide

[illegible]

Appendix No. VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Marwar State during the year 1907-08.

Name of Court.	NUMBER OF OFFENCES REPORTED DURING THE YEAR.		Remaining at the end of the last year.	NUMBER OF PERSONS DEALT WITH.						PERSONS DISPOSED OF.						Remarks.	
	Past year.	Present year.		Brought to trial in 1907-08.					Total.	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred or transferred.	Died, escaped, or insane.	Persons remaining at the end of the year.		
				Arrested by police.	Upon warrant.	On Summons.	Voluntary.	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate.									Past year.	Present year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Mehkma Khas ...	48	34	14	190	1	...	...	...	188	205	...	116	89	...	...	...	...
Appellate Court...	196	159	3	172	19	27	1	...	283	222	...	119	100	2	1	...	...
Foujdari ...	1,583	1,505	79	742	28	185	19	2	1,119	1,055	...	217	504	284	1	49	...
Kotwali ...	518	478	...	117	1	272	18	...	504	408	...	120	165	116	...	7	...
Superintendent Malani ...	128	108	6	48	3	58	1	1	107	117	...	69	30	18	...	...	...
Superintendent Didwana ...	178	215	23	55	25	305	2	8	339	418	...	275	92	44	1	6	...
Pargana Courts ...	3,692	3,357	224	1,007	172	1,769	339	236	3,955	3,747	...	1,902	1,236	1,365	...	144	...
Total ...	6,343	5,856	342	2,331	219	2,616	380	247	6,495	6,172	...	1,918	2,216	1,829	3	206	...

N.B.—The cases which have been successively dealt with by Lukumut, Foujdari, Appellate and Mehkma Khas Courts have been counted over again by the respective Courts and hence its total cannot tally with the No. of "offences committed," in Appendix No. VII.

Appendix No. IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Marwar State during the year 1907-08.

Tribunals.	Number of Applications.	NUMBER OF PERSONS AND CASES.														REMARKS.		
		Applications rejected.		Sentences.						Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further enquiry &c. ordered.			Pending.	
		Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	
Mehkna Khas	435	5	5	318	310	31	28	73	48	4	4	...	...	73	40	...	...
Appellate Court	102	11	7	46	47	10	12	8	7	...	...	37	23	1	2	7	4
Faujdar	155	16	15	75	53	38	21	75	48	11	7	...	...	...	...	12	8
Supdt. Mallani	19	6	3	12	9	4	1	8	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
Total	711	38	30	451	419	92	65	164	108	15	11	37	23	74	42	21	13	

Appendix No. X.

Civil Work--Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of during 1907-08.

Tribunals.	FILED DURING THE YEAR, RECEIVED BY TRANSFER OR ON REMAND.				TOTAL.		DISPOSED OF DURING THE YEAR.		CLOSING BALANCE.		SUITS FILED DURING PRESENT YEAR.										SUITS DISPOSED OF DURING PRESENT YEAR.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
	OPENING BALANCE.		Present year.		Past year.		Present year.		Past year.		Present year.		Past year.		Present year.		Past year.		Present year.		Past year.		Present year.		Past year.		Present year.		Past year.		Present year.		Past year.		Present year.		Past year.		Present year.		Past year.		Present year.		Past year.		Present year.		Past year.		Present year.		Past year.		Present year.		Past year.		Present year.		Past year.		Present year.		Past year.		Present year.		Past year.		Present year.		Past year.		Present year.		Past year.		Present year.		Past year.		Present year.		Past year.		Present year.		Past year.		Present year.		Past year.		Present year.		Past year.		Present year.		Past year.		Present year.		Past year.		Present year.		Past year.		Present year.		Past year.		Present year.		Past year.		Present year.		Past year.		Present year.		Past year.		Present year.		Past year.		Present year.		Past year.		Present year.		Past year.		Present year.		Past year.		Present year.		Past year.		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Appendix No XI.

Civil work—Results of applications for execution of decrees during 1907-08.

Tribunals.	OPENING BALANCE.		Value of opening balance for present year.	APPLICATIONS BROUGHT TO THE REGISTER.			TOTAL.			DISPOSED OF.			CLOSING BALANCE.			NATURE OF APPLICATIONS PENDING DISPOSAL AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.				Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Below 6 months.	Above 6 & below 12 months.	Above 12 & below 18 months.	Above 18 months.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.					
Appellate Court	5	2	11,014	..	..	..	5	2	11,014	3	1	11,014	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	
Civil Court	271	82	67,311	282	170	1,08,320	553	252	1,75,631	471	160	1,03,774	82	92	71,857	48	11	33	..	
Court of Sardars	69	206	3,61,031	354	195	2,05,413	413	401	5,66,447	217	300	4,27,421	206	101	1,39,026	41	41	18	1	
Kotwali	41	68	8,199	220	141	16,529	261	200	24,728	193	181	22,792	68	28	1,936	18	7	2	1	
Tamil	238	311	1,84,218	851	680	2,79,455	1,109	1,024	4,63,673	765	766	3,63,728	344	258	99,943	149	83	26	..	
Superintendent Mallani	4	3	1,114	23	18	7,532	27	21	8,616	24	20	8,616	3	1	..	..	1	..	..
Supdt. Didwan	7	10	3,625	73	50	8,585	80	66	12,210	70	59	9,010	10	7	3,200	4	2	1	..	
Hakumats	651	751	95,711	2,037	2,171	1,71,920	3,291	2,925	2,67,631	2,537	2,620	2,12,251	754	305	25,380	198	72	20	15	
Total	1,300	1,460	7,52,226	4,410	3,431	7,07,754	5,749	4,909	15,29,080	4,280	4,107	11,88,636	1,469	793	3,41,344	458	217	100	18	

Appendix No. XII.

Civil Work.—Number and results of Appeals in civil suits during 1907--08.

Tribunals.	OPENING BALANCE.		FILED DURING.		TOTAL.		DISPOSED OF DURING.		CLOSING BALANCE.		VALUE OF APPEALS FILED DURING.		HOW DISPOSED OF.						AVERAGE DURATION.						
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	DECISIONS CONFIRMED.		DECISIONS REVERSED.		DECISIONS AMENDED.		CASES REMANDATED FOR RETRIAL.		CASES COMPROMISED & OTHERWISE DISPOSED OF.		Past year.	Present year.	
													Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.			Past year.	Present year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
											Rs.	Rs.											YR. M. D.	YR. M. D.	
Meknna Khas ...	58	155	460	531	518	686	363	632	155	54	16,53,578	1,35,046	218	402	41	77	48	93	39	41	17	19	0	3	5
Court of Sardars.	64	102	229	292	293	394	191	358	102	36	3,918	15,975	112	197	20	20	22	99	92	42	5	0	0	3	16
Appellate Court...	52	37	313	327	365	364	328	340	37	24	59,241	64,098	226	226	41	41	19	27	30	39	12	7	0	3	7
Civil Court ...	157	194	719	784	876	978	682	823	194	155	58,309	67,178	280	357	95	133	45	81	182	179	80	73	0	3	14
Supdt. Mallani ...	19	12	42	72	61	84	49	75	12	9	3,332	4,355	22	32	13	32	4	7	1	2	9	2	0	6	24
Total ...	350	500	1,763	2,006	2,113	2,506	1,613	2,228	500	278	17,78,378	2,86,652	858	1,214	210	303	138	307	284	303	123	101	0	3	0

Appendix No. XIII.

Statement showing the number of prisoners confined in the Central Jail, Jodhpur, during the year 1907—08.

STATION.	No. of prisns.	No. of PRISONERS.								Remarks showing mortality among convicts in Jail.	
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.		Daily average.		No. of Prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail and prisoners.		
				Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.				
Jodhpur Central Jail.	One	697	1,117	2,098	1,814	794.98	644.74	629	* 39,877-4-6	2 months and 8 days.	8 deaths.
		No. of Prisoners remaining at the end of the year.									
		Total cost of Jail and prisoners.									
Average period of accused under-trial.											
2 months and 8 days.											

* The figure given in Appendix XXII includes the maintenance charges of Marwar prisoners at the Andamans and hence the difference.

Registration of Documents in the Maricar State during the year 1907-08.

• Pending owing to the absence of executives.

Appendix No. XV.

Statement showing Receipts and Expenditure on account of the Registration during the year 1907-08.

Description.	PAST YEAR.				PRESENT YEAR.				Remarks.
	No. of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realized.		No. of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realized.		
Head quarters (Sadar) ...	780	15,73,210	9	0	4,711	9	9	6	
Hakumats ...	625	7,46,246	7	6	3,365	13	6	6	
Total ...	1,405	23,19,457	0	6	8,077	7	3	0	
Deduct expenditure ...	.....	...	...	...	*342	2	5	6	* Commission charges and refunda on account of documents of which registra- tion was refused.
Net amount ...	.....	...	...	...	7,735	4	10	6	

Note.—As the Registration and Stamps Departments are worked together, working expenditure of the Registration Department cannot be shown separately.

Appendix No. XVII.

Statement of Rainfall in the Marwar State during the year 1907-08.

[illegible]

Appendix No. XVIII.

Statement as to prices of staple food grains in Jodhpur City during the year 1907-08.

Names of food grains.	30th September 1907.		30th June 1908.		30th September 1908.		Remarks.
	Seers.	Chhs.	Seers.	Chhs.	Seers.	Chhs.	
Wheat	10	10½	8	13	9	10	
Barley	15	2	11	.....	13	8	
Jawar	15	10	10	11	15	12	
Bajra	14	.....	10	9	13	.....
Makki	15	.....	Not available.		Not available.		

Appendix No. XIX.

Statement showing the expenditure on Public Works during the year 1907-08.

Description of work.	EXPENDITURE.			Remarks.
	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Military works	5,366	1,186	6,552	
Civil buildings	1,16,028	36,667	1,52,695	
Communications (Roads)...	24,179	28,375	52,554	
Irrigation and Water-supply	1,17,431	38,839	1,56,270	
Miscellaneous (General) ...	.....	.....	38,482	
Establishment	.....	.....	42,067	
	Grand Total		...	
			*4,48,620	
Deduct receipts of rents of Post Offices and Dak Bungalows	...	...	8,612	
	Net expenditure		...	
			4,40,008	

* The expenditure on P. W. D. shown in Appendix XXII includes adjustment of the bills of previous years.

Appendix No. XX.

Agricultural Stock in Khalsa villages under the Revenue Department of the Marwar State, during the year 1907-08.

No.	DISTRICT.	HORSES AND CATTLE.										BULLOCK PLOUGHS.		REMARKS.	
		Bullocks.	Cows.	- Buffaloes.		Horses.	Mares.	Colts & fillies.	Camels.	Asses.	Sheep & Goats.	Total.	With 2 bullocks.		With one bullock.
				Male	Female.										
1	Jodhpur	4,966	6,678	105	973	6	1	...	754	118	59,501	73,102	2,368	234	
2	Shergarh	204	527	2	59	61	...	...	363	16	2,733	3,905	64	64
3	Shoo	358	1,549	2	100	3	2	...	81	102	10,962	13,159	171	8	
4	Phulodi	1,879	6,955	42	323	5	1	...	1,583	142	18,954	28,064	738	429	
5	Nagor	7,006	11,938	187	1,880	14	9	2	982	383	1,46,155	1,68,556	3,393	352	
6	Didwana	1,838	3,579	23	162	5	2	...	404	27	20,912	26,952	863	327	
7	Marot	495	901	...	176	2	...	...	62	43	3,103	4,782	240	32
8	Sambhar	543	581	11	118	5	3	...	90	109	1,071	2,531	251	3	
9	Parbatsar	1,291	1,883	...	349	1	...	...	64	96	19,080	22,755	618	79
10	Merta	7,328	12,003	130	2,836	28	24	9	237	343	90,188	1,13,146	3,434	74	
11	Jaitaran	3,921	7,011	62	1,121	11	10	...	76	508	42,049	53,869	1,420	80	
12	Bilara	7,227	8,036	129	2,285	19	13	5	56	781	48,497	67,088	3,454	353	
13	Sardar Samand	3,417	4,542	12	1,201	8	12	2	35	18	58,378	67,625	1,606	89	
14	Sojat	4,897	6,423	492	2,112	6	28	3	104	416	37,293	51,774	2,404	42	
15	Desuri	2,590	5,282	132	2,528	20	10	1	67	287	29,510	40,433	1,110	27	
16	Bali	5,662	11,809	266	3,852	9	63	6	165	420	44,493	66,745	2,796	167	
17	Pali	2,998	2,909	97	1,057	12	...	...	22	140	44,785	52,020	1,464	31
18	Jalor	2,762	2,667	107	1,230	37	20	3	95	134	21,332	28,387	1,297	233	
19	Jaswantpura	2,537	5,156	52	1,779	22	...	...	199	181	24,407	34,333	1,211	228
20	Sanchor	1,306	1,753	82	1,075	6	10	1	277	96	6,185	10,791	457	161	
21	Siwana	254	188	10	136	...	...	...	110	15	6,930	7,643	261	7
	Pachpadra	788	453	15	271	...	...	...	47	109	13,797	15,480	367	28
	TOTAL	63,367	1,01,903	1,958	25,614	286	208	32	5,873	4,484	7,50,315	9,54,040	29,917	3,048	

Note.—There were 14,499 load carrying and 320 riding carts.

Appendix No. XXI.

Statement showing the Excise shops and Excise revenue of the Marwar State during the year 1907-08.

Name of State.	COUNTRY SPIRIT.		OPIMUM.		GANJA AND BHANG.		EUROPEAN WINE.		TOTAL.		REMARKS.
	No. of Shops.	Revenue.	No. of Shops.	Revenue.	No. of Shops.	Revenue.	No. of Shops.	Revenue.	No. of Shops.	Revenue.	
Marwar	288	85,825	1,084	*1,25,465	70	7,034	3	1,000	1,445	2,19,324	

* Does not form part of the Excise revenue ; but is included under Customs receipts.

APPENDIX No. XXII.

(1)

Comparative statement showing receipts and

No.	Heads.	RECEIPTS.			
		BUDGET ESTIMATES.		ACTUALS.	
		Current year (1907-08).	Previous year (1906-07).	Current year (1907-08).	Previous year (1906-07).
	Ordinary.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Salt	15,63,000	14,08,590	15,84,998	14,41,875
2	Railway	10,69,000	11,00,000	10,86,473	11,02,967
3	Customs	10,50,000	11,00,000	13,58,183	13,69,884
4	Hawala (Land Revenue)	5,63,150	9,39,740	10,25,082	9,96,908
5	Irrigation fee	1,00,000	66,900	1,94,462	58,738
6	Rekh (cash tribute from Jagirdars)	1,60,000	2,60,730	2,54,719	2,61,065
7	Hakumats	1,50,000	2,70,001	2,40,827	2,68,264
8	Excise	1,04,000	1,16,500	1,12,475	1,15,699
9	Stamps and Registration	1,05,000	1,05,000	1,31,117	1,22,664
10	Forest	90,000	1,12,000	72,456	89,526
11	Bakiat (miscellaneous outstandings and advances recovered)	60,000	73,000	67,558	96,541
12	Interest	1,25,000	90,000	1,88,700	65,251
13	Hukannama (Jagir succession fee)	40,000	70,000	81,580	95,237
14	Chakri (cash payment in lieu of feudal service)	50,000	50,000	97,446	70,604
15	Press	25,000	26,500	20,609	19,950
16	Court Fees	20,000	20,000	21,702	30,286
17	Mint	12,000	19,000	21,546	24,416
18	Miscellaneous	8,000	18,000	40,506	7,523
19	Marble quarries	16,000	15,000	28,548	16,690
20	P. W. D. Special	10,500	16,000	12,431	13,188
21	Umerkot and Merwara Villages	13,000	13,000	13,000	13,000
22	Jodhpur Kotwali	7,000	10,500	6,463	10,758
23	Recoveries of Vaccination fee	4,000	8,000	10,415	7,751
24	Jail Manufacture	6,000	4,000	6,037	6,346
25	Gardens	4,000	3,300	3,697	3,500
26	Nazar	1,000	1,500	3,314	174
27	Sale of Camels	1,000	1,500	897	1,358
28	Sale of Mules	1,000	2,750	...	3,885
29	Ice Factory	7,000	...	10,131	...
30	Tribute ... ..	...	...	...	...
31	Contribution to Erinpura Regiment for 1,500 horses ... ..	...	...	...	...
32	Imperial Service Troops ... ..	...	...	...	...
33	Stables ... ..	...	...	...	...
34	Jeb Kharach (H. H's. private purse) ... ..	...	...	...	...
35	Private Office ... ..	...	...	...	...
36	Civil Salaries ... ..	...	...	...	...
37	Zenani Deodi (Palace allowances) ... ..	...	...	...	...
38	Arboriculture ... ..	...	...	...	...
39	Mehkama Khas ... ..	...	...	...	...
40	English Office ... ..	...	...	...	...

expenditure during 1906-07 and 1907-08.

EXPENDITURE.				REMARKS.
BUDGET ESTIMATES.		ACTUALS.		
Current year (1907-08).	Previous year (1906-07).	Current year (1907-08).	Previous year (1906-07).	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
39,000	39,315	35,953	35,084	
...	
1,60,000	1,56,000	1,67,883	1,66,520	
91,000	1,02,010	91,873	84,569	* Revised figures.
...	
5,900	5,500	5,881	5,415	
1,43,000	1,36,000	1,38,676	1,42,433	
25,000	25,070	23,383	22,249	
12,000	12,200	12,146	12,103	
65,000	92,000	59,391	67,454	
...	
1,350	1,330	1,397	1,307	
...	
...	
17,000	19,440	18,114	16,615	
23,000	24,500	20,482	18,438	
...	
1,600	1,800	2,611	987	
5,000	5,000	6,323	4,744	
...	
...	
...	
6,400	6,150	6,300	6,077	
...	
...	5,000	...	4,557	
33,400	28,000	33,710	29,200	
...	
...	
...	
9,000	...	10,449	...	
1,08,000	1,08,000	1,08,000	1,08,000	
1,15,000	1,15,000	1,15,000	1,15,000	
* 4,97,000	4,00,000	4,58,491	4,04,979	* Revised figures.
84,600	75,000	90,663	64,384	
30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	
20,500	20,500	20,622	24,460	
6,200	6,500	5,914	6,108	
2,60,000	2,60,000	2,44,345	2,20,741	
9,300	8,850	10,720	7,922	
55,000	55,700	54,274	51,537	
14,500	13,720	14,365	14,141	

Comparative statement showing receipts and

No.	Heads.	RECEIPTS.			
		BUDGET ESTIMATES.		ACTUALS.	
		Current year (1907-08.)	Previous year (1906-07.)	Current year (1907-08.)	Previous year (1906-07.)
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
41	Central Jail	...	...	...	...
42	Superintendents of Perganas	...	...	...	...
43	Sardars' Court	...	...	...	...
44	Audit Office	...	...	...	...
45	Criminal Court	...	...	...	...
46	Miscellaneous Establishment	...	...	...	...
47	Treasury	...	...	...	...
48	Appellate Court	...	...	...	...
49	Mardani Deodi	...	...	...	...
50	Civil Court	...	...	...	...
51	Stationery	...	...	...	...
52	Exchange and Discount	...	...	...	...
53	Tamil	...	...	...	...
54	Mirmunshi and Dastri	...	...	...	...
55	Kasid Kharch	...	...	...	...
56	Hazuri Daftar	...	...	...	...
57	Walter-Krit and Mafiat	...	...	...	...
58	Teohar Kharch	...	...	...	...
59	Pardhangiri	...	...	...	...
60	Vakalats	...	...	...	...
61	Assistant Resident's pay and Court of Vakils	...	...	...	...
62	Rajasthan	...	...	...	...
63	Ain-ka-Kothar	...	...	...	...
64	Foreign Office	...	...	...	...
65	External Boundary	...	...	...	...
66	Sadar Infantry	...	...	...	...
67	Artillery	...	...	...	...
68	Band	...	...	...	...
69	Public Works Department	...	...	...	...
70	P. W. D. under Civil Agency	...	...	...	...
71	Sinking Artesian wells	...	...	...	...
72	Devasthan, Charity and Subscription	...	...	...	...
73	Piad Bakhshi	...	...	...	...
74	Police	...	...	...	...
75	Criminal Tribes Settlement	...	...	...	...
76	Medical Dispensaries	...	...	...	...
77	Native Vaid and Hakeems	...	...	...	...
78	Education	...	...	...	...
79	Maharaj Kunwar's Education	...	...	...	...
80	Library and Historical research	...	...	...	...
81	Baggi-Khana Motors	...	...	...	...
82	Shikar-khana	...	...	...	...

expenditure during 1906-07 and 1907-08.

EXPENDITURE.				REMARKS.
BUDGET ESTIMATES.		ACTUALS.		
Current year (1907-08).	Previous year (1906-07).	Current year (1907-08).	Previous year (1906-07).	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
50,000	45,000	44,210	40,437	
19,000	18,910	19,316	19,210	
17,600	17,800	16,071	16,735	
13,000	13,000	13,482	12,480	
13,900	12,500	13,699	12,698	
8,000	11,500	7,106	7,834	
11,240	10,640	10,695	11,070	
8,000	7,800	8,024	7,911	
7,700	7,300	7,468	7,687	
6,850	6,600	6,812	6,679	
4,000	6,000	3,962	2,438	
7,500	5,000	3,392	36,714	
5,250	5,160	5,239	5,150	
4,050	4,030	4,039	4,013	
3,000	4,000	2,080	2,107	
3,450	3,440	3,514	3,292	
1,350	1,250	1,347	1,312	
1,100	1,000	1,294	1,074	
600	595	595	596	
31,600	33,500	31,940	31,530	
14,000	14,000	13,178	6,377	
30,000	30,000	29,574	7,318	
20,000	20,000	19,932	18,187	
2,400	2,400	2,273	2,246	
500	500	652	174	
1,33,000	1,24,000	1,32,033	1,32,352	
50,000	66,130	39,549	38,646	
11,000	9,000	10,163	10,979	
5,25,000	5,29,000	5,20,918	4,34,152	
10,000	10,000	11,013	9,114	
5,000	10,000	1,524	...	
67,000	55,000	68,347	45,664	
400	400	329	170	
3,00,000	2,68,170	2,69,548	2,60,924	
20,000	20,000	21,694	19,649	
80,000	72,130	69,868	85,770	
17,000	16,500	16,952	17,954	
70,000	64,000	61,787	59,593	
15,000	12,000	15,080	13,132	
2,000	3,000	1,721	1,601	
79,000	64,000	79,973	73,763	
32,550	28,500	33,319	28,141	

Comparative statement showing receipts and

No.	Heads.	RECEIPTS.			
		BUDGET ESTIMATES.		ACTUALS.	
		Current year (1907-08.)	Previous year (1906-07.)	Current year (1907-08)	Previous year (1906-07.)
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
83	Farash-khana ... ..	...	...	...	...
84	Shutar-khana ... ..	...	...	...	...
85	Rasora (Kitchen) ... ..	...	...	...	...
86	Baga-ka-kothar ... ..	...	...	...	...
87	Pheel-khana ... ..	...	...	...	...
88	Kilikhana ... ..	...	...	...	...
89	Horse stud at Bilara ... ..	...	...	...	...
90	Jawahir Khana ... ..	...	...	...	...
91	Gao Khana ... ..	...	...	...	...
92	Sileh Khana ... ..	...	...	...	...
93	Mule Breeding ... ..	...	...	...	...
94	Abdar Khana ... ..	...	...	...	...
95	Kirkiri Khana (Menagerie) ... ..	...	...	...	...
96	Palki and Nakkar Khana ... ..	...	...	...	...
97	Tater Khana ... ..	...	...	...	...
98	Purchase ... ..	...	...	...	...
99	Safar Kharch ... ..	...	...	...	...
100	Municipality ... ..	...	...	...	...
101	Gifts .. ...	...	...	...	...
102	Reserve Mutsaddis ... ..	...	...	...	...
103	Pensioners ... ..	...	...	...	...
104	Sir Pratap's allowance ... ..	...	...	...	...
105	Pension in lieu of Jagir ... ..	...	...	...	...
106	Ahmednagrias and Imtiazis ... ..	...	...	...	...
107	Investment Railway Capital ... ..	...	...	...	...
108	Industrial Museum ... ..	...	...	...	...
109	Famine Fund ... ..	...	...	...	...
	Total Ordinary	53,64,650	59,21,511	66,95,372	63,13,958

expenditure during 1906-07 and 1907-08.

EXPENDITURE.				REMARKS.
BUDGET ESTIMATES.		ACTUALS.		
Current year (1907-08).	Previous year (1906-07).	Current year (1907-08).	Previous year (1906-07).	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
40,000	18,000	40,493	21,973	
24,700	15,000	24,955	23,136	
28,000	21,000	28,363	23,819	
20,000	15,000	20,283	18,813	
16,000	12,600	17,467	13,139	
15,000	12,500	11,770	15,447	
12,500	12,000	15,384	12,536	
7,000	7,000	6,108	9,071	
8,000	6,460	8,529	6,420	
5,600	5,000	5,744	7,601	
5,000	5,000	5,157	3,656	
6,700	5,000	7,806	5,638	
5,300	4,900	5,542	5,394	
2,500	2,500	1,795	2,369	
2,700	2,000	2,270	2,268	
75,000	1,00,000	74,648	57,595	
40,000	30,000	54,470	33,747	
25,000	24,000	22,205	20,906	
20,000	20,000	19,994	30,411	
8,300	8,525	8,657	8,307	
36,100	30,750	36,583	31,560	
30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	
29,000	23,200	29,273	28,425	
4,575	4,575	4,509	4,571	
3,72,000	1,07,000	6,97,690	3,37,448	
3,000	...	2,725	...	
1,00,000	1,70,000	1,00,000	...	Transferred from Extraordinary.
44,80,165	40,78,350	46,93,098	39,11,147	

Comparative statement showing receipts and

No.	Heads.	RECEIPTS.			
		BUDGET ESTIMATES.		ACTUALS.	
		Current year (1907-08).	Previous year (1906-07).	Current year (1907-08).	Previous year (1906-07).
	Extraordinary.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
110	Grass storage	20,000	20,000	9,539	2,647
111	Reserve Fund	6,64,000*	...	...	...
112	Personal debts of H. H. ... ..	...	...	...	...
113	Sinking fund for Mysore loan .. ..	...	...	...	...
114	Payment of Government loan ... ..	...	...	...	...
115	Compensation for Jaswant Samand & Kote Forest villages. ... ..	...	...	...	...
116	Late H. H's. debts ... ..	...	...	...	...
117	Miscellaneous Merchants ... ..	...	...	...	...
118	Debts of Maharajs whose estates lapsed to the State . ... ..	...	...	...	...
119	Interest on Mysore loan ... ..	...	...	...	...
120	„ „ Government Loan ... ..	...	...	...	...
121	Miscellaneous advances ... ..	...	...	...	...
122	Agricultural Bank ... ..	...	...	...	...
123	Special unforeseen outlay ... ..	...	...	...	...
124	Cholera and Plague ... ..	...	...	...	...
125	Leper Asylum ... ..	...	...	...	...
126	Famine Expenses ... ..	...	...	...	...
127	Census Report ... ..	...	...	...	...
128	Household expenses ... ..	...	...	...	...
129	Ceremonials ... ..	...	...	...	...
130	Survey and Settlement ... ..	...	...	...	...
131	Degana-Hissar Line ... ..	...	...	...	...
132	Refund of Deposits .. ..	...	...	...	...
133	Final settlement of Railway accounts ... ..	...	...	2,89,791	...
134	Sale of Telegraph ... ..	...	...	1,63,958	...
	TOTAL	6,84,000	20,000	4,63,288	2,647
	GRAND TOTAL	60,48,650	59,41,511	71,58,660	63,16,605

* The Reserve Fund was not drawn upon.

expenditure during 1906-07 and 1907-08.

EXPENDITURE.				REMARKS.
BUDGET ESTIMATES.		ACTUALS.		
Current year (1907-08.)	Previous year (1906-07.)	Current year (1907-08.)	Previous year (1906-07.)	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
17,000	20,000	10,449	9,733	
...	1,00,000	3,79,805	...	
1,20,000	1,24,000	1,10,000	1,08,889	
1,50,000	8,00,000	1,50,000	16,94,524	
...	2,97,000	...	2,97,000	
20,000	30,000	44,056	1,100	
40,000	35,000	...	8,119	
10,000	15,000	6,109	236	
10,000	25,000	4,285	27,489	
1,02,000	1,02,000	1,02,000	1,02,000	
...	5,940	...	6,716	
50,000	1,00,000	31,605	...	
10,000	15,000	10,000	15,000	
25,000	25,000	23,801	...	
10,000	10,000	1,144	1,778	
3,000	2,000	3,681	2,509	
* 2,64,750	20,000	33,945	10,040	* Revised figures.
1,000	1,000	...	...
30,000	30,000	30,053	21,718	
1,00,000	1,00,000	1,04,168	6,639	
4,000	3,500	4,552	4,008	
6,64,000	...	7,18,765	...	
...	...	...	72,057	
...	
...	
16,30,750	18,60,440	17,68,418	23,89,555	
61,10,915	59,38,790	64,61,516	63,00,702	

Appendix No. XXIII.

Statement of Medical relief afforded by the Marwar State during the year 1907-08.

No.	Name of Dispensaries.	Number of patients treated.		RESULT OF INDOOR PATIENTS TREATED.					Daily average of Indoor and Outdoor patients.	OPERATIONS.		EXPENDITURE.			REMARKS.
				Cured.	Relieved.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.		Major.	Minor.	Rs.	as.	p.	
		Outdoor.	Indoor.												
1	Hewson Hospital	20,329	636	425	109	57	24	21	174.10	334	738	12,271	12	3	
2	1st Branch Dispensary	23,131	...	...	...	...	...	...	179.60	6	518	1,854	14	..	
3	2nd Branch	5,195	...	...	...	...	...	...	43.68	2	522	1,331	15	4	
4	Pali	16,628	51	45	...	3	1	2	132.90	12	297	1,372	14	11	
5	Nagor	6,880	91	75	...	12	...	4	63.13	12	315	1,510	15	6	
6	Merta	8,519	73	57	14	2	...	...	51.13	40	385	1,309	15	2	
7	Jalor	3,958	68	53	8	5	2	...	36.25	35	374	1,297	8	1	
8	Bilara	9,161	28	25	2	...	1	...	66.47	16	181	1,238	6	1	
9	Nawa	6,564	63	45	8	4	2	3	55.59	13	177	1,504	7	1	
10	Bhimmal	5,109	54	36	7	...	...	7	45.73	30	177	1,309	14	8	
11	Didwana	3,906	52	43	4	...	1	4	37.85	17	134	781	1	4	
12	Phalodi	4,628	32	29	...	1	...	2	25.17	3	186	931	10	6	
13	Bali	4,258	17	13	3	...	1	...	48.16	4	...	1,132	8	10	
14	Jasol	6,284	78	51	15	8	...	4	54.35	15	252	1,011	5	2	
15	Barmer	5,317	37	32	1	1	2	1	53.45	8	160	1,349	1	9	
16	J. B. R., Jodhpur,	3,420	...	...	...	...	...	...	36.67	...	91	1,176	...	9	
17	" , Merta Road Dispensary	2,971	...	...	...	...	...	...	18.05	4	88	1,181	6	2	
18	Sofat	9,431	78	74	2	...	...	2	65.86	54	362	1,230	8	9	
19	Desuri	4,856	78	60	12	3	1	2	32.71	3	210	1,089	12	2	
20	Marwar Junction	3,128	...	...	...	...	...	...	26.80	5	93	456	2	5	
21	Sanchor	3,811	80	23	30	20	4	3	19.08	2	68	1,086	15	2	
22	Police Hospital	1,358	147	121	10	5	3	8	18.70	...	28	549	7	9	
23	Jaswant Female Hospital, Jodhpur.	4,274	210	186	11	4	...	9	56.56	44	369	8,789	9	2	
24	Pokaran dispensary	2,878	...	...	...	...	...	...	19.13	...	68	246	...	...
	Total	1,65,934	1,873	1,393	236	130	42	72	1361.12	659	6,146	46,684	5	6	

Vital Statistics of the Marwar State for the year 1907-08.

Name.	Population (according to Census of 1901.)	BIRTHS.				DEATH.				RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.				REMARKS.
		Past year.	Present year.	Increase.	Decrease.	Past year.	Present year.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births		Deaths.		
										Past year.	Present year.			
Jodhpur City ...	60,437	3,651	4,390	739	...	2,409	2,892	483	...	60.41	72.61	39.85	47.85	

Appendix No. XXV.

Statement showing particulars as to the Schools maintained by the Marwar State for the year 1907-08.

NUMBER OF SCHOOLS.		DESCRIPTION OF SCHOOLS.		NO. OF PUPILS ON ROLLS ON 30TH SEPTEMBER 1908.		DAILY AVERAGE ATTENDANCE.		EXPENDITURE.						REMARKS.		
Past year.	Present year.			Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	High School.		Secondary.		Primary.				
								Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.
1	1	Jaswant College ...	...	42	36	32	33	14,974	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	Darbar High School	...	614	631	450	470	...	...	9,361	7	6	...	...	...	...
...	2	Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools	...	...	138	...	98	...	...	1,510	3	...	...	...	...	...
13	12	Do. do. Upper Primary Schools,	...	733	612	602	437	...	...	...	...	...	6,562	14	3	...
1	1	Do. do. Lower Primary School, Jodhpur.	...	107	137	90	125	...	...	...	...	...	686	14	3	...
32	32	Primary Vernacular Schools ...	...	1,502	1,303	1,020	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	4,329	9	9	...
1	1	Hewson Girls' School	...	86	75	61	67	...	...	...	...	...	3,051	...	...	...
1	1	Sanskrit School ...	...	41	37	27	27	...	...	654	7	6	...	...	...	...
1	1	Nobles Schools ...	...	14	14	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	3,612	5	...	...
...	1	Normal School ...	...	...	14	...	5	...	...	67	7	3	...	...	...	...
...	...	*The Elgin Rajput Boarding House	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,004	3	9	...	...	...	Rs. a. p.
51	53	TOTAL	...	3,139	2,997	2,293	2,270	14,974	...	15,627	13	...	18,242	11	3	48,844 8 3
Direction and Inspection charges ...																8,249 9 3
Grants-in-aid to Private Schools																1,926 13 3
Mayo College Jodhpur Boarding House																2,511 4 9
Miscellaneous ...																255 2 ...
GRAND TOTAL															61,787 5 6	

* The pupils attend the Darbar High School.

Appendix No. XXVI.

Statement showing the cropped area in Bighas of the assessed Khalsa villages during 1907-08.

Circle.	Pargana.	WET CROPS.				DRY CROPS.										Average dry area per plough cropped during the year.	Remarks.		
		Wheat.	Barley.	Gram.	Others.	Total.	Bajri.	Jawar.	Moth.	Gawar.	Til.	Cotton.	Maize.	Mung.	Others.			Total.	Ploughs.
Jodhpur	{ Jodhpur Shergarh Sheo	11,334	365	1,183	403	13,285	1,21,860	46,002	10,317	18,871	5,457	96	10	532	19,198	2,22,343	3,086	72	
		33,219	691	...	2,820	9	5,402	41,450	486	85
		743	751	12,779	...	2	1,023	387	15	3	14,900	250	59
Nagor	{ Phalodi Nagor	2,582	...	...	57	2,639	68,130	2,339	14,276	29,901	8	...	...	50	854	1,15,748	2,507	46
		3,674	371	1,290	771	6,106	1,01,675	1,19,302	24,633	19,825	32,861	...	10	1,213	59,603	3,59,022	4,604	77	
Didwana	{ Didwana Marot Nawa Parbatsar	40	335	...	43	418	65,799	3,992	33,732	11,149	5	...	...	102	1	1,14,780	1,583	72
		47	548	...	38	623	15,031	...	6,976	465	31	3	1	453	1,956	24,016	326	73	
		100	841	...	100	1,041	4,751	...	2,453	47	...	2	13	20	130	7,416	261	29	
		204	1,770	2	151	2,127	18,405	5,551	19,321	480	180	356	320	1,114	51	45,778	748	61	
Merta	{ Merta Jaitaran	19,797	7,045	4,862	1,682	33,386	40,332	51,233	23,685	4,254	21,620	1,723	1,434	843	18,646	1,63,770	3,525	46	
		1,514	5,142	2,157	749	9,592	12,848	20,750	3,416	11	8,456	1,377	948	311	766	48,883	1,500	32	
Bilara	{ Bilara	28,519	16,117	3,284	4,780	52,730	15,085	20,225	...	1,541	8,913	2,493	1,047	152	20,843	70,299	3,807	18	
		4,298	5,768	196	1,123	11,385	6,802	14,593	810	14	10,496	1,030	1,567	507	3,513	39,362	2,446	16	
Bull	{ Desori Bali Pali	1,050	6,310	61	1,410	8,831	3,985	2,597	338	63	5,954	1,783	3,512	2,960	2,571	23,763	1,138	21	
		1,850	6,187	2	891	8,930	10,161	4,757	300	1,385	8,663	1,560	2,169	430	3,095	32,521	2,895	11	
		5,092	2,014	1,154	133	11,393	6,058	5,352	79	1,405	4,085	141	103	47	249	17,419	1,495	12	
Sardar Samand	{ Sardar Samand	35,589	7,566	3,391	995	47,591	5,854	6,593	50	407	3,472	13	6	25	622	17,042	1,695	10	
		4,307	1,517	223	430	6,367	31,546	56	624	16,607	5,546	670	764	2,562	20,259	78,643	1,155	51	
Jator	{ Javantpura Sanchar Siwana	4,516	90	1	624	5,231	51,582	2	1,887	14,750	9,369	788	6	4,155	8,977	91,486	1,308	67	
		3,470	62	...	85	3,617	30,686	185	5,469	1,333	14	...	...	1,780	5,515	57,805	663	87
		1,018	50	119	50	1,237	1,607	382	80	1,003	619	43	...	185	14,017	17,936	305	59	
Puchbhadra	{ Puchbhadra	3,526	104	1,188	175	5,293	10,226	3,618	628	995	161	35	...	105	103	15,871	406	39	
	
	Total	1,36,720	61,942	19,023	11,508	2,32,283	6,08,421	3,08,180	1,19,046	1,39,804	1,27,625	12,136	11,940	17,567	1,85,534	16,20,253	*30,549	44	

* Includes 3584 camel ploughs.

* Includes 3584 camel-plough.

Statement showing population of the Criminal Tribes with land in their possession during the year 1907-08.

No.	Pergana.	BAORIS.				SANSIS.				BHILS.				MINAS.				KOLIS.				BAGRIS.				TOTAL.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
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		Men.	Women.	Children.		Total.	Men.	Women.		Children.	Total.	Men.		Women.	Children.	Total.		Men.	Women.	Children.		Total.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
1	Bilara	698	659	802	2,159	20,626	651	

Appendix No. XXVIII.

Statement showing roads constructed and maintained in the Jodhpur State during the year 1907-08.

Name of Road.	From	To	PAVED ROAD.			METALLED ROAD.			UNMETALLED ROAD.			Total length of paved metalled and untalled roads.	Average annual cost of maintenance per mile.	Remarks.
			Length in miles.	Cost per mile.	Annual maintenance per mile.	Length in miles.	Cost per mile.	Annual maintenance per mile.	Length in miles.	Cost per mile.	Annual maintenance per mile.			
Jodhpur City Road	.....	.....	3.741	Rs. 9,050 for 12 ft. broad road of 6" thick stones.	..	0.09	Rs. 2,300 per 12ft broad road.	53	.....	..	..	3.831	..	
About Jodhpur	.....	.....	..	..	..	55.98	3,000 for 16 ft broad road.	53	2.50	..	..	58.48	..	
" Pali	.....	.....	..	..	..	0.50	..	..	.....	..	..	0.50	..	
" Jaswantpura	Jaswantpura ...	Jaswantpura hill	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.9	..	29.50	6.00	29.50	
	Do ...	Chikla	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.0	..	28.0	3.00	28.00	
Sendra Erinpura Road	Sendra ...	Erinpura	..	..	..	..	..	..	96.0	..	..	96.00	..	Not main- tained now.
		Total	3.741			50.57			107.5			167.811		

Appendix No. XXIX.

Abstract of the Customs Tariff in force.

No.	Articles.	Per.	DUTY.				Remarks.
			Import.		Export.		
			Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	
I	Animals—						
	(a) Buffaloes	Head.	...	8	...	8	No import duty is levied on she- buffaloes. The export of she-goats and female sheep is not allowed.
	(b) Camels	"	3	...	3	...	
	(c) Donkeys	"	...	3	...	3	
	(d) Cows ... ..	"	...	...	...	6	
	(e) He-goats	100	...	...	18	12	
	(f) Male sheep	100	...	...	25	...	
	(g) Oxen	Head.	...	4	...	6	
II	Bones—	Md.	...	...	...	4	
III	Cloth—						
	(1) Cotton cloth—						
	(a) Fine cloth, Indian or English manufacture piece goods ...	Md.	6	4	...	...
	(b) Coarse	"	...	10	...	...
	(2) Woolen and silk cloth						
	(a) Pashmina and silk ...	"	7	8	...	...
	(b) Coarse woollen cloth ...	"	...	10	...	...
	(3) Cloth with Benares embroidery ...	"	20	...	...	...
	(4) Cloth with Delhi embroidery ...	"	15	...	...	...
	(5) Cloth with imitation embroidery...	"	10	...	...	...
IV	Cotton—						
	(a) Uncleaned ... ..	"	...	...	...	5	
	(b) Cleaned ... ..	"	...	...	...	10	
	(c) Twist or yarn thread ...	"	...	10	...	...
	(d) Sewing thread	"	2	8	...	...
V	Fire arms and ammunition—						
	(a) English guns and cartridges ...	Cent.	9	6	...	...	Ad valorem.
	(b) Gun-powder, English ...	Md.	10	...	...	...
	(c) Country guns	Gun.	1	...	...	...
	(d) Gun-powder, country ...	Md.	5	...	...	...
	(e) Fire-works	Cent.	6	4	...	...	Ad valorem.
	(f) Percussion caps	1,000	1	9	...	...
VI.	Fruits dry	Md.	1	14	...	...
VII.	Ghee	"	1	4	...	10	
VIII.	Lace, Gold or Silver ...	Cent.	6	4	...	...	Ad valorem.
IX.	Grains						
	(a) Rice	Md.	...	8	...	...	If above 7 Rs a Maund.
	(b) Wheat ... ..	"	...	...	...	1	Statistical duty.

Abstract of the Customs Tariff in force.

No.	Articles.	Per.	Duty.				Remarks.
			Import.		Export.		
			Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	
X.	Hides	Md.					Import duty levied on hides and country leather, only when they are worth more than Rs. 60 per maund. Rebate of 10 annas given on raw hides imported for dressing in Marwar and returned within 1 month of import.
	(a) Raw	"	1	4	1	4	
	(b) Dressed	"	1	4	...	10	
	Leather, English or Country ...	"	1	4	1	4	
XI.	Intoxicants						Ad valorem. Subject also to a transit duty of Rs. 5 per md. when bound to Sirohi and Jaisalmer. Subject also to a transit duty of Rs. 3 per md.
	(a) Wines and Spirits ...						
	European	Cent.	25	...	...	...
	Country	Md.	2	...	...	...
	(b) Opium	"	200	...	...	...
	(c) Ganja and Charas ...	"	5	...	...	...
	(d) Bhang	"	...	10	
XII.	Ivory	"	10	
XIII.	Kirana 1, including colours, paints and superior dyes	"	2	8	Such of the articles that do not come in the scheduled list of Kirana No. 1, are charged as Kirana No. 2.
XIV.	Kirana 2, including dyeroots &c....	"	1	14	...	...
XV.	Metals—						
	(a) Bell Metal, Brass, Bronze and Copper	Md.	1	14	Empty tins free.
	(b) Tin and lead	"	1	4	...	...
	(c) Zinc	"	...	10	...	...
	(d) Iron	"	...	2	...	...
XVI.	Minari includes hardware, furniture, chemicals, manufactured steel, manufactured tobacco, glassware, Chinaware and other fancy ware, apparel, haberdashery, millinery &c, photographic gear &c.	Cent.	5	Ad valorem.
XVII.	Oils —						
	(a) Kerosine	Md.	1	14	
	(b) Turpentine	"	1	14	
	(c) Other Common oils ...	"	1	4	
XVIII.	Perfumery—						
	(a) Musk	"	800	Ad valorem.
	(b) Saffron	"	200	...	...	...
	(c) European Scents	Cent.	5	...	...	...
	(d) Native Scents and Itars ...	Md.	10	...	...	...
	(e) Sandal Oil and other superior scented oils	"	10	...	...	...

Abstract of the Customs Tariff in force.

No.	Articles.	Per.	Duty.				Remarks.
			Import.		Export.		
			Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	
XIX	Seeds and Flowers—						
	(1) Oilseed						
	(a) Til ... ..	"	...	...	...	4	Statistical.
	(b) Sarsoon ... ..	"	...	...	...	1	
	(c) Linseed ... ..	"	...	...	...	1	
	(d) Raira ... ..	"	...	...	...	1	
	(2) Anise seed,	"	...	8	...	...
	(3) Cotton Seed	"	...	4	...	...
	(4) Maura flowers	"	1	4	...	...
XX	Sugar—						
	(1) Refined						
	(a) Chini	"	2	...	...	...
	(b) Minja	"	1	4	...	...
	(c) Sweetmeat, Sugar candy and Patashas	"	2	...	...	...
	(2) Unrefined						
	(a) Musti	"	...	10	...	...
	(b) Jaggery	"	...	12	...	...
XXI	Timber—						
	(a) Timber	"	...	10	...	...
	(b) Coal	"	...	2	...	...
XXII	Tobacco	"	1	14	...	...
XXIII	Wool ... ..	"	...	...	1	4	
XXIV	Jewellery, Foreign (Ad valorem) ...	Cent	3	2	...	...
XXV	Gold—						
	(a) Bullion (Ad valorem)	"	1	9	...	...	Rebate of Rs. 0/10/6 p. c. allowed on gold turned into Mohars within 15 days of its importation under Melikina Khas' certificate
	(b) Articles of Gold "	"	3	2	...	...
XXVI	Silver—						
	(a) Bullion	"	1	9	...	...
	(b) Articles of silver "	"	1	9	...	...

